THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 74

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS (Greater Boston Newsstands) | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hore-Belisha Advocates British Attack on Soviet; Snow Aids Finn Defense

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 23, 1940

War Summary: Hore-Belisha Attacks Soviet

Hore-Belisha. Following the censoring by the British Government of an article by Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, advocating immediate help for Finland, Mr. Hore-Belisha in a speech last night vigorously advocated an attack on Russia as a means of relieving the pressure on the Finns. [Details: Page 2.]

In Finland, while a blizzard kept the Russians from continuing the appalling destruction of defenseless Finnish towns and villages reported the previous day, the Red Army, on the occasion of its twenty-second anniversary fete, announced capture of 21 defensive fortifications of the Mannerheim Line, bringing total captures to 654. Since it was stated the capture of Viborg was to have been effected in honor of the fete, the Russians fell short of their mark, Viborg and the line generally holding firm. Despite withdrawals at the western end of the line during the past week, Russian progress remains slow.

Position of Sweden has not been rendered easier by the bombing of the Swedish border town of Pajala on Feb. 21, which has given considerable encouragement to Swedish activists opposed to the Government's policy of strict neutrality. The Government has ordered its air force to fire at all planes violating Sweden's neutrality. Meanwhile interest has been aroused by visits of the Swedish Minister at Moscow to the Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

A $100,000 donation from the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., family for civilian relief to Finland was announced as the largest single gift to the fund being collected by Herbert Hoover. Collections have passed the $2,000,000 mark with $1,200,000 already sent to Finland. [Details: Page 6.]

Rumania highlighted developments in the Balkans with the immediate calling up of 200,000 reservists recently called for March 1, giving the country 1,600,000 men under arms.

Turkey moved to regiment its economy as a further step to its "non-belligerent" co-operation with Britain and France.

At Sea continued sinkings of Allied and neutral shipping was accompanied by a French announcement of a "new wave" of U-boats in the North Sea. Loss of three merchantmen out of 2,000 vessels convoyed by French warships during the first five months of the war was announced.

On the Western Front the main activity has been long-range reconnaissance flights. Germans say they flew over eastern France, while the British Air Force made scouting flights to Helgoland Bight, where important German naval and aviation bases are situated, and another squadron, flying from French bases, carried out an aerial reconnaissance over Austria and Vienna.

Dominican Republic to Admit 100,000 Refugees

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic (AP)—The Dominican Congress has ratified an agreement which looks to the eventual settlement here of 100,000 European refugees. The agreement was concluded Jan. 30.

Jury Indicts in Pittsburgh Building Probe

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A Federal grand jury investigating the millwork industry here today indicted 50 firms, associations, and individuals, including the president and nine other officers of an American Federation of Labor carpenters' international union, on charges of conspiracy to maintain high costs. The investigation was one phase of a general inquiry into the construction business in the Pittsburgh area as part of the Government's nation-wide antitrust campaign.

House Votes Another $50,000 for NLRB Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House projected its investigation of the Labor Board into the future today by voting $50,000 more for the inquiry. [Details: Page 4.]

Welles to Confer With Hitler in Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, who is on his way to Europe to study conditions in the belligerent and other capitals, will confer with Reichsführer Hitler when he comes here, it was disclosed today.

Firm Fined in Manipulation of Report to WPA

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Government prosecutors, asserting some contractors are operating on Government money through manipulation of reports to Works Projects Administration, obtained a $1,025 fine today against a Youngstown, Ohio, company and a $515 penalty against its president. Victor Shutrump, President of Atlas Engineering, Inc., admitted falsifying financial reports and pay-roll records in building a $40,500 school addition. He declared the company deferred some bills and thus, in effect, was financed by Federal funds.

Government Workers Incorporate Labor Union

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A group of Philadelphians have incorporated a new labor union, placing itself in position to sue or be sued. Its certificate of incorporation declares members never will strike.

Officers named the organization the Craftsman's Union and said membership would be restricted to Federal, state, municipal, county, and school employees. Purposes were listed as furthering the interests of members by aiding in extension of the civil service system, and helping prosecute violations of civil service regulations.

Weir Heads Republican Finance Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced appointment of Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh steel man, as Chairman of the Party's Finance Committee. Mr. Weir is the Chairman of the National Steel Corporation and President of the Iron and Steel Institute.

Göring Centralizes Reich Motor Transport

BERLIN (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, in a move to coordinate and centralize all resources for winning the war, has appointed a special deputy in charge of all matters relating to wartime motor transport. He named Maj. Gen. Adolf Hühnlein, already leader of the Nazi Motor Corps.

Proposed Deportation Bill Stirs Protest

WASHINGTON (AP)—Witnesses pleaded with a Senate Immigration Subcommittee to reject a House-approved bill providing for deportation of aliens who advocate changes in the American form of government. Reuben Oppenheimer of the American Civil Liberties Union called the proposal "unconstitutional and violative" of democratic principles.

Baltic Leaders Called to Parley on War

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—Latvia's Foreign Minister, William Munters, has called a conference of foreign ministers of three Baltic States to meet here March 14 to consider problems growing out of Europe's wars. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have pacts with Russia giving the Soviet military bases and privileges in their territories. (Russian planes are believed to have used Estonian bases for raids on Finland.)

Manchukuan Ruler Plans Toyko Visit in May

TOKYO (AP)—The Imperial Household Ministry has announced that Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo would arrive May 7 for a 12-day visit.

Racing News Suit Transferred to U. S. Court

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—A horse race news service's injunction suit, which seeks to prevent Western Union Telegraph Company from refusing wire service, today was ordered removed to Federal District Court. Judge Erskine Maiden, Jr., ordered wire service continued to preserve status quo.

State Tax Deadline Only a Week Away

Only one week remains to March 1 the final date for filing income taxes, Elmer C. George, Director of the State Income Tax Division warned today. This leaves only five full days and one half day—Saturday—in which to file returns on time, the Director declared. The main office at 40 Court Street., Boston, and branch offices throughout the State will be open until 5 p. m. daily except Saturday. Any returns postmarked before 12 midnight March 1 will be considered on time.

N. H. Railroad Must Reopen 32 Stations

While railroad commuters today were rejoicing over the State Public Utilities Commission order to the New Haven Railroad to restore service at 32 of 88 abandoned stations on the Old Colony, Boston and Providence and New England lines, some protests were arising that other stations were not ordered reopened.

At the same time, Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, who successfully fought complete abandonment of the entire 88 stations, voiced a plea that the New Haven now withdraw its petition before the Interestate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon all passenger service on the Old Colony. The petition is to be heard by the ICC next month.

The 88 stations have been closed since July, 1938, when the New Haven obtained an order from Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court of New Haven, Conn., to abandon the stations, although abandonment petitions were still pending before the Public Utilities Commission.

Won in Supreme Court

Subsequently, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, carried a successful fight to the United States Supreme Court which ruled Judge Hincks had no jurisdiction over intrastate rail service abandonment.

Acting on the Supreme Court decision, the Public Utilities Commission ordered reopening of 72 stations, the effective date of the order being extended several times pending conferences in an effort to effect a compromise between the State and the New Haven Railroad on station reopenings.

The 32-station reopening order supersedes the previous order and is the result of the compromise conferences. Under the new order, service is to be resumed on March 10. The order also requires the operation of one train a day in each direction on the Provincetown to Yarmouth run during the summer months.

The Stations to Reopen

The stations at which service is to be reopened include:

East Foxboro, Plymptonville, Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills, Mount Hope, Upham's Corner, Bird Street, Mount Bowdoin, Harvard Street, Dorchester, Morton Street, River Street, Blue Hill Avenue, Fairmount, Charles River, Dover, Farm Street, Medfield Junction, Clicquot, Millis, Medway, West Medway, Caryville, South Dennis, Harwich, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, Provincetown, and East Braintree.

The 56 stations to remain closed are:

Bass River, North Harwich, Pleasant Lake, Brewster, East Brewster, North Eastham, South Wellfleet, South Truro, North Truro, North Bellingham, Bellingham Junction, Sharon Heights, West Mansfield, Ashcroft, Winslow, Highland Lake, City Mills, Spring Street, Morrills, East Walpole, Walpole Heights, Pondville, Wrentham, Lake Pearl, Wampum, Plainville, North Attleboro, West Stoughton, Springdale, Easton, Whittenton, Norton, East Freetown, Braleys, Weld Street, Ferry Street, West Hingham, Nantasket Junction, North Cohasset, Black Rock, Beechwood, Randolph, North Hanson, Burrage, Halifax, Plympton, Matfield, Westdale, Stanley, Rock, South Middleboro, Tremont, Bourne, Sagamore, East Sandwich, Gray Gables.

Where service is to be resumed the Public Utilities Commission has agreed that stations need not be reopened if shelters are provided. However, it was reported today that work has already begun at some abandoned stations toward reopening.

Following the decision Gov. Leverett Saltonstall stated, "I hope the decision works out for the best interests of all concerned. I believe it is well worth a trial."

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G.O.P. Intends To Reform, Not Ruin Business

Denies business is anti-social and proposes to release not repress private enterprise.

What does the Republican Party offer toward the solution of national and world problems in this Presidential election year? The 5,000-word summary of "A Program for a Dynamic America, a Statement of Republican Principles" printed in The Christian Science Monitor only partly covered the 36,000-word report presented after two years of study by the Program Committee. In this and later articles, further important phases of the report will be presented.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The Republican alternative to the New Deal does not propose to take government out of business. It proposes business reform and business regulation which will release rather than repress the energies of private enterprise.

It holds that the issue to be decided is not government intervention but the nature, extent and purpose of intervention.

Political leadership, it contends, has over-simplified the relationship between government and business "when it has assumed, as at times the New Deal leadership has seemed to assume, that business is essentially an anti-social process and that the primary relation of government to business is that of a policeman shadowing a suspicious character."

Business leadership, it declares, has over-simplified this relationship "when it has assumed, as at times its less enlightened representatives have seemed to assume, that business is a private hunting preserve, that any suggestion of social concern with business policy or any degree of social control of business practices is an impertinent intrusion."

Basis for Recovery

These are the conclusions of the 200-member Republican Program Committee, headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, and these conclusions form the basic premise on which the Committee rests its proposals for economic recovery.

"The large freedom that is basic to a free enterprise system makes necessary periodic business reform and permanent business reg-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Modern Methods of Education 'Overhauled' by Progressives

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 — Parents and other laymen have often been startled if not bewildered of late years by terms like "activity program," "child-centered school," "projects," and "old-fashioned" applied to discipline and spoken by an increasing number of people who call themselves "progressive" educators."

"What is it all about, pray? Whatever became of the noble three R's? Children shouldn't be allowed to do as they please," they protest. The air snaps with these terms at the National Conference of the Progressive Education Association in session all week here; but you may look long and still not find approval of the "do-as-they-please" notion of teaching.

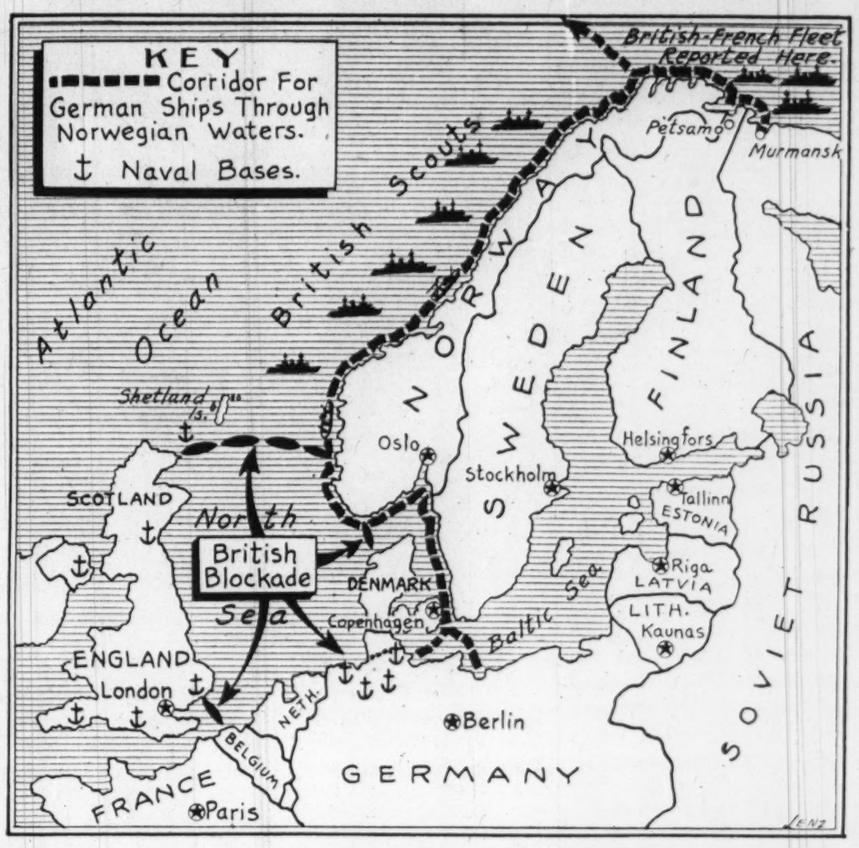
The thing is, according to the teachers here, education went along much the same way for decades, then at last turned over in its sleep, stretched, and woke up. That was a while ago. Since then it has been moving quite a little in some way so fast that the innocent bystander who finally dares to use terms like "project" or "activity school" as if he knew what they meant, finds the teachers by then all talking about something else—"using community resources," for instance, the theme of this convention.

An explanation for all this is given by John Washburne of the faculty of Syracuse University, speaking to a session of the Association of Family Living, meeting jointly with the P. E. A. and discussing wider approaches to meeting the needs of children. Dr. Washburne says, "in the recent past there have been four great successive and overlapping advances in educational thought and experimentation—all of them away from the old-fashioned discipline-centered schools, and toward schools whose central interest is to discover, develop, and find ways of meeting human needs." "Old-fashioned discipline-centered" Dr. Washburne described as those including much subject matter having no practical relation to daily living and interests, but supposed to "discipline the mind."

The first of these four steps was championed by Dr. Thorndike of Columbia, and dealt with adult education, meeting certain needs. "Subjects" in the old sense remained, but were adapted to be more useful in teaching a pupil to become a reading, writing, earning, and shopping adult. The second step, stemmed from John Dewey's conviction that thought and activity do not naturally pigeonhole into subject-matter categories, water-tight. Thought and action outside the classroom develop through trying to meet needs. They center not in assign-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Allies Threaten Russo-Nazi Trade Route



By a Staff Artist

War Enters New Phase in Northern Area

Through this long corridor in Norwegian waters the Germans have been successfully routing shipping against the British blockade to and from the Russian ice-free port of Murmansk, or westward across the Atlantic. It is this corridor that the Allies are determined to block, as indicated by the recent British move against the Altmark while in Norwegian waters, and by the reported presence of a squadron of British and French warships off Petsamo and Murmansk.

Allied Warships Off Arctic Russia; Sweden's Action Cuts Tie to Finland

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 23—Sweden's recent refusal of the Finnish request for armed forces on the ground of preserving its neutrality, releases Finland from any restrictions on its foreign policy, imposed through membership of the Scandinavian bloc.

This applies particularly to its relations with the belligerents in the western European war. Finland's attitude from the outset of the Anglo-French-German conflict had been determined by the solidarity of Scandinavian powers on a basis of absolute neutrality and of leaving Finland strictly neutral and independent in its dispute with Russia, as formulated at the meeting of the three Scandinavian monarchs with the Finnish President at Stockholm Oct. 18 last.

The breakdown of this solidarity toward Finland in face of the Russian invasion has virtually forced the Finns to gravitate toward the Allied powers, whereas their relations with Germany have grown progressively cooler.

At the same time the Allied Governments, though slower in their reactions than public opinion, are apparently being convinced by Finland's heroic and stubborn re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

$30,000,000 Loan To Finns Loses

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 23

The House Banking Committee defeated overwhelmingly today a proposal to permit a loan of $30,000,000 to Finland for the purchase of military or other supplies in this country.

By the Associated Press

A squadron of British and French warships began today a blockade of the northern Russian coast, the Danish newspaper Berlingske Tidende reported.

The newspaper said the Allied ships were strung out for a considerable distance along the Arctic coast, thereby preventing shipment of Russian supplies to Germany and halting any possible attempt to deliver Russian submarines to the German Navy.

The presence of Allied vessels in that far northern vicinity was confirmed yesterday from Norwegian sources. Although French officials said they had "no information" concerning the affair and the British Admiralty refused to comment on it.

Link Long Reported

It has long been reported that German merchant carriers had been maintaining steady connections with Murmansk, which is an ice-free port despite its Arctic location on Kola Bay.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet reported yesterday that the Russian Arctic navy had been prepared for the possibility of war and that Admiral Nicholas Kuznetzoff, Naval Affairs Commissar, had flown to Murmansk to inspect it.

Meanwhile the Russian High Command on the Red army's 22nd anniversary announced the occupation of 21 more fortifications in Finland's Mannerheim Line, bringing the total captures to 675, but admitted that activities of its Air Force had been cut short by a blizzard.

Attacking Near Kamara

The Finns confirmed the report that the Soviet forces were attacking in the region of Kamara, a dozen miles southeast of Viborg, but said the defensive lines eastward to Lake Ladoga were holding fast.

Fighting was in progress clear across the Isthmus.

At the same time the Finnish news agency reported that the classes of 1894 and 1895—men 44 to 46 years old—had been called up and ordered to report to military mobilization centers.

The two immediately preceding classes were called last week, the class of 1897 on Feb. 14 and that of 1896 on Feb. 15. The class of 1898 was called up on Feb. 17.

Another step to draw on the nation's man power was taken Feb. 19 when posters appeared in the streets of the capital ordering all men belonging to the second class of the years 1897 to 1919—heretofore exempt—to report immediately for examinations to determine their fitness for military duty.

Baptists Say President Must Explain Vatican Relationship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—When President Roosevelt returns to the White House next week he will have before him a request from the Baptist Church that he issue a public statement clarifying the diplomatic status of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, personal representative of the President to the Vatican.

The need for such clarification, according to Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Public Relations of the Baptist Church, rests on the fact that, whatever the President's original intentions, the Vatican has indicated that it will accept Ambassador Taylor's credentials as equivalent to the establishment of regular diplomatic relations with the United States.

Vatican Makes No Distinction

Dr. Weaver declares that the statement by a Vatican jurist, reported in cables from Rome, that Ambassador Taylor as the personal envoy of President Roosevelt is not distinguished from other diplomatic agents representing other states, "fills the 10,250,000 American Baptists with dismay."

Newspaper dispatches from Rome have recorded it as the Vatican view that, whatever the conception in Washington, diplomatic relations with the United States are automatically established as soon as the "letter of credence," signed by the President, is presented, and that thereby Ambassador Taylor becomes the representative of the sovereign State, not merely the personal representative of the head of the State.

Dr. Weaver submits that assurances were given by President Roosevelt to the several spokesmen of Protestant faiths, who by invitation met with him at the White House on Jan. 9, that this would not be the outcome. In view of the position which the Vatican has apparently taken, Dr. Weaver now asks the President to make clear publicly Ambassador Taylor's precise status.

"It was expected by those who attended the conference with the President that he would make a public declaration that under no conditions would Mr. Taylor be an Ambassador to the Vatican, but simply a representative of the President, called an Ambassador for social purposes, to relay messages as he wished them to be delivered," Dr. Weaver says.

Contrary to Constitution

"If the President does not intercept Mr. Taylor and allows the Pope of Rome to establish a diplomatic relationship contrary to Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, which says that the President 'shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors,' then an issue of the greatest possible moment will be created.

"Can the free people of America permit a foreign ecclesiastical power to name the terms under which a representative of the President of the United States shall be recognized?

"The Baptists and the other evangelical groups who protested the appointment of Mr. Taylor, accepted with serious reservations the explanations of the President, and if he does not clarify the situation by a public statement and appropriate action, they will be compelled to believe that the President is giving only lip service to his proclaimed devotion to the principle of the separation of Church and State.

"We believe that the time has come for the President to give instant attention to the recall of Mr. Taylor."

Boots for Horses

GROVE CITY, Pa., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Grove City Brass & Bronze Co. announced that it is making castings to fill an order for 4,000 rubber boots for horses in the Finnish Army.

Company officials said the boots, first of their kind ever made, are to protect the animals from a corrosive gas that collects on battlegrounds. The gas attacks the hooves, crippling the horses.

The boots are 16 inches high, laced with rawhide.

Combat area subject to change: Page 6.

U. S. Leaders Caution Calm On War Issues

Britain and America try to find practical ways to ease annoyances in mail and trade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—American and British diplomats were seeking a solution today to two of the delicate problems growing out of the war over which the countries have already exchanged notes: Postal censorship and the Allied blockade against German exports to the United States.

The atmosphere in which these negotiations are being continued has considerably improved from the time the conversations began, and there is evidence that the viewpoints of belligerent and neutral are nearer together on practical issues.

Influential members of the Senate, for example, are cautioning Congress against any precipitate retaliatory action against the wartime censoring of American air mail at Bermuda.

How Britain Sees It

The State Department received today the British Government's formal reply to its protest against Allied seizure of Reich exports. While the note, as was expected, asserts the right to retaliate against German sinking of neutral ships by blockading its export trade, it expresses a desire to cause America as little inconvenience as possible. It opens several avenues of negotiation. No immediate reply will be made, but these avenues will be explored in the near future.

In effect, Great Britain says to the United States that by sinking neutral merchant ships illegally in an effort to keep them from trading with Britain, Germany is attacking the Allies through the neutrals and therefore Britain is justified in retaliating. London offers, however, to make exceptions of different items of export of special concern to the United States and ease its operation in other particulars.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, who held that the British were justified in examining mail destined for Germany, told reporters he had been informed that since the inspection began, between $14,000,000 and $17,000,000 in letters and packages postmarked for Germany had been discovered.

This figure is rendered probable by the estimates made available by the Department of Commerce showing that the United States has supplied fully $102,000,000 to foreign countries in 1939 through personal remittances. It is to check the flow of such remittances to Germany that Britain is most concerned.

Few Return Addresses

Senator Pepper said that the figures supplied to him covered currency and negotiable instruments and that "a great deal of it was contained in letters which bore no return address."

British authorities, he added, have impounded the money pending a decision on what ought to be done with it.

"This shows," Senator Pepper said, "that persons in this country are seeking to help Germany or citizens of Germany. The British have a right to seize such letters."

Key Pittman (D) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, frankly took the position today that Britain has a "perfect right" to examine mail destined for Germany when it passes through a British port, such as Bermuda, but that in his opinion, the British have been making "excessive use of this right under the circumstances."

Senator Pittman, Senator George W. Norris, and Senator Walter F. George all counsel against hasty action over the Bermuda incidents and have expressed more concern over the compelling of American vessels to stay in Allied contraband-control ports for long periods.

Several other Senators voiced indignation over the British action. Among them were Senators Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington, Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

Favors Firm Stand

Senator Truman contended that "if we took a firm stand, stopped the Clippers from calling at Bermuda, refused to let the British land their ships in this country, they would stop interfering with our mails."

Senator Nye remarked ironically: "The British seem to be showing a nice, friendly attitude toward a would-be ally."

The possibility of the withdrawal of the Pan American service from Bermuda is being kept open, but such action has not thus far been favored by the State Department and the hope was expressed today that direct negotiation between Washington and London would yield a solution which would be mutually satisfactory.

It was affirmed at the State Department that the manner in which British officials had carried out the removal of the air mail had been unexceptionable. Contrary to first accounts, the atmosphere which prevailed when the British first started the censorship was calm.

People in the United States send $102,000,000 to kin abroad: Page 3.

Papers Explain Part U. S. Played in World War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Woodrow Wilson wanted both the German and the Austrian Ambassadors to quit Washington a year and a half before the United States entered the World War, it was disclosed yesterday through the State Department's publication of papers of Robert Lansing, World War Secretary of State.

The same papers show that Mr. Lansing advocated a rupture with Germany as early as August, 1915, and also that the American Government was seeking to separate Austria from Germany a month before it declared war on Germany.

President Wilson was determined to get rid of the German Ambassador, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, and the Austrian Ambassador, Constantin T. Dumba, following a disclosure that they had employed an American citizen to carry secret messages to Berlin. These messages outlined activities of the envoys to cripple American plants manufacturing munitions for the Allies.

One of the Lansing papers is a note from Wilson to Lansing, "I entirely agree with you that we shall have to take some decided action with regard to the activities of Dumba as well as those of Bernstorff. . . . What do you think would be the best course, a private intimation to each of them which would allow them to ask to be relieved, without public rebuke, or a direct request on our part to their Governments? I do not know the practice in these matters."

Dumba Went, Bernstorff Stayed

The recall of Dumba was requested shortly thereafter, but Bernstorff was permitted to remain on.

The Lansing papers, revealing that Lansing was seriously considering war with Germany as early as August, 1915, contain a letter from Lansing to President Wilson, in which he says:

"On the assumption that we sever diplomatic intercourse with the German Government, which responds by a declaration of war, the consequences internationally would seem to be the complete restoration of friendship and confidence with the Allies and the necessary recognition of the United States as a party to the peace negotiations.

"We would be in a position to influence the Allies, if they should be victorious, to be lenient in their demands and to regain a part of the good will of Germany by being a generous enemy. If, on the other hand, German should triumph, we would be included in any settlement made, and Germany would be deprived of the free hand she would otherwise have in dealing with us after she had overcome her European adversaries.

"If the foregoing views are sound, it would appear that our usefulness in the restoration of peace would certainly not be lessened by a state of war between this country and Germany, and it might even be increased."

Had Talks with Austria

The Lansing papers show that, even while still a neutral, the United States had engaged in conversations with Austria which might have led to a separate peace, with Austria deserting Germany.

Lansing wrote Wilson on March 17, 1917, discussing a telegram from Ambassador Frederic C. Penfield in Vienna. The telegram reported that a secret meeting between a representative of the Allies and a representative of Austria-Hungary had been suggested by the Austrian statesman, Count Czernin.

Lansing said, "If these two representatives come together to discuss terms of peace, they may gradually drift into a discussion of a separate peace; and, if Austria-Hungary once permits her representative to talk even on that subject, I believe that something will have been gained.

"It seems to be that we ought to take the opening offered. We may accomplish nothing or we may accomplish more than we expect. If we fail, I do not see that anything has been lost. We will be no worse off than we are now.

"We agreed, you will recall, to treat all communications with the Austro-Hungarian Government as strictly secret. The next step would seem to be to telegraph Penfield to ask Count Czernin if he would object to our making the suggestion of a meeting such as he proposed, to one of the Allied governments, not as originating with Austria-Hungary but as originating here, explaining to him that, since the idea was his, we would not wish to appear to be violating our pledge of secrecy by even adopting the suggestion as our own unless he authorized us to do so."

Monitor Readers-Welcome to

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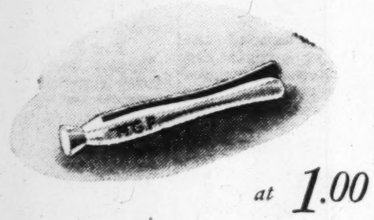

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Jones Plans Reforms to Bring Democracy Back to Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23 (AP)—Governor-Nominate Sam Jones planned sweeping political reforms in Louisiana today as the man he defeated in the Feb. 20 primary, Gov. Earl K. Long, kept silent.

"We are a democracy again," Mr. Jones said after returns from the Democratic runoff balloting showed he had smashed the 12-year-old absolutist Government established by the late Huey P. Long, Earl's brother.

Governor Long, dodging reporters, closeted himself in the Executive Mansion at Baton Rouge for a caucus with his fallen adherents and, declining to concede the primary, said:

"I won't have a statement until I see the official results."

The votes were being tabulated by H. C. Comish, Acting Secretary of State. The newly-nominated Attorney-General, Eugene Stanley, a Jones supporter, stood by to watch the count.

Latest unofficial returns from 1,678 of the State's 1,703 precincts gave Mr. Jones 282,470 votes and Mr. Long 261,790, a lead of 20,680 for Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones will be formally named to office in the general election April 16 and will be inaugurated as Governor May 14. Into office with him will go a Legislature purged of a majority of the men whose supine obedience to Administration commands set up the old dictatorship.

Spontaneous "victory" celebrations have been held throughout the State and mayors of several cities proclaimed a holiday.

Mr. Jones said his first objectives would be restoration of "constitutional, democratic, decent Government," and rehabilitation of State finances crippled by multiple venality of officials, many of whom are now under State or Federal indictment.

His other aims include: legislative safeguards to prevent recurrence of political scandals; abolition of dictatorial laws; restoration of respect for State courts and prosecution, but not persecution, of those guilty of breach of public trust.

Another Cleanup

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23 (AP)—O. John Rogge, Assistant United States Attorney General, his job of cleaning up political corruption in Louisiana almost complete, prepared today to return to Washington before beginning another crusade of "similar investigations."

"When I finish with the Louisiana investigation," he said, "I have a place in mind to carry out similar investigation, but I do not care to reveal it now. The situation there is the same as it was in Louisiana. I don't expect to get to it before April."

It was Mr. Rogge's many-sided investigations which broke the Louisiana political scandals and brought ballot disaster to the old Huey P. Long dynasty in the Democratic gubernatorial runoff primary Feb. 20.

N. Y. Citizens Refuse to Cut Budget Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—The Citizen's Budget Commission has turned thumbs down on a recommendation by Mayor La Guardia that it abandon detailed scrutiny of the city budget and limit its work to long-range studies, it was announced by the Commission today. It held that to follow the Mayor's advice would be against the public interest. While Mayor La Guardia made his recommendation last year, no mention was made of it either at City Hall or by the Commission untill today, when it was revealed in the Commission's report for 1939.

"Should there not be some impartial agency independent of the Government itself which undertakes this task?" the Commission replied to the Mayor, according to the report. "Whatever the shortcomings inevitably imposed by normal limitations upon staff and resources, is there any other agency in the city which is engaged in this work? And, finally, have the interests of the city and its inhabitants been hurt or helped by the budget analyses and recommendations of the Commission?

"Those questions have been answered in a way which leaves us no proper alternative save to discharge out dual responsibility of making long-term studies and also specific detailed recommendations for the elimination of unnecessary expenditures by the local government."

Main items in the Commission's program for the coming year were listed as: pension reform, specific economies in the 1940-'41 budget, preparation to place transit unification, when it becomes effective, on a self-sustaining basis; study of capital outlays and opposition to projects not self-liquidating, completion and publication of the record of resources, income and expenditures of the city during each of the past 20 years; continuance of its campaign for completion of county reorganization and intensification of its fight against State and local compulsory laws.

The annual report of the Commission also disclosed that "fully documented recommendations" for savings totaling $2,377,200 in the Fire Department had been forwarded to the Mayor.

Costa Rica's Chief

Pacheco

Democratic President

Dr. Rafael A. Calderón Guardia is the new civilian President of Costa Rica.

Costa Rica Names Civilian as Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—In keeping with Costa Rica's tradition as one of the most democratic countries in Latin America, the new President is a civilian, Dr. Rafael A. Calderón Guardia.

The shadow of Army rule has not darkened this small country for some time. Costa Rica prides itself on having more school teachers than soldiers.

Dr. Calderón for the past eight years has served as a member of Congress and its President since 1937.

Induction into office of Chief Magistrate is set for May 8. Dr. Calderón pledges himself to continue the policies of President Cortés.

A visit to Washington is planned by the President-elect before assuming office.

Educated in Belgium and married to a Belgian, Dr. Calderón speaks French and English in addition to his native Spanish. Both as physician and politician, he enjoys widespread popularity in Costa Rica.

Lindbergh Urges Allies to Join Germany in Western Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, again entering the controversial lists of high diplomacy by an article in the March Atlantic, favors an end of Europe's war in order that Germany may be admitted as a strong and equal member of a new Western alliance against Asiatic aggression.

Russia and Japan, present leaders of Asia's "myriad numbers," constitute the only real threat to Western civilization, Colonel Lindbergh implies. Europe's present war, as he sees it, is driving Germany into the position of placing its technical skill at the spearhead of Russian aggression.

How to end war in Europe is not indicated by the American aviator. He in effect asks Britain and France to share their Empires with Germany in order to win Germany back into the concert of Western powers.

Writing in a vein of pragmatic disregard for idealism as a compelling factor in Europe's war, Colonel Lindbergh interprets the struggle as springing from "nature's" law of survival, as in the jungle. In this way he sees the war as an "internecine" squabble that weakens the Western nations and is likely, unless stopped soon, to open floodgates before Russian and Japanese aggression.

The basic problem among nations is to organize them so that their "peaceful representation" at the council table will enable them to exercise an influence by peaceful means that is "reasonably in accord with that which they could exert in battle." Germany and Japan, in his view, became aggressors when Geneva's League failed to meet this test.

To Americans, Colonel Lindbergh addresses a plea for absolute neutrality. Questions of "right" and "wrong" should not be confused with the interests of the United States, he declares.

"Both sides in Europe are fighting for a right," the article states. "It is the old story in a modern world—the right of conquest against the right of possession. . . . Right is not an absolute quality; it is relative to outlook, and outlook changes with conditions. . . ."

In a struggle where he sees no more right on one side than on the other, the Colonel asks America to "stand aside" and keep at least "one strong western nation" as a safeguard of civilization.

Strongly controversial, the article is included by The Atlantic in a trilogy on "The United States at the Crossroads." The two other articles are by David L. Cohn and Percy W. Bidwell, both writing with less finality than Colonel Lindbergh, and in substance disagreeing with him at several points.

Hore-Belisha Urges Allies To Make War on Russia

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Allies were urged tonight by Britain's recent War Secretary to make war on Russia at once, both to aid Finland and as a strategic move to shorten the Allied-German conflict.

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, who was dropped from the Cabinet last Jan. 5, urged Britain and France to support Finland by "sea, air and land" in a speech to his constituents at Devonport.

In his first public address since his resignation Jan. 5, Mr. Hore-Belisha declared that the Finns' continued resistance indicated that "the might of Russia rests on insecure foundations," and added:

"The risk of helping Finland may be great, but the risk of not helping her may be greater, for this gallant country is fighting not for herself alone; she is holding the pass for civilization."

Mr. Hore-Belisha suggested that if Russia won it would not be satisfied with Finland and would also give Germany advantages in Scandinavia.

"Well-planned, adequate, decisive action now would curtail the duration of the war," Mr. Hore-Belisha asserted.

He said that Germany's strategy now was to force the Allies to keep a big force immobilized on the Western Front, "particularly in a position where there can be no fighting unless the enemy chooses to violate neutral territory."

"Meanwhile," he continued, "they can, in conjunction with Russia, by intimidation if not by domination, obtain from their neighbors sufficient supplies to sap the efforts of our blockade."

Finnish resistance to Russian power, he said, "gives us reason to believe that the might of Russia rests on an insecure foundation.

"Is there not here an opportunity to throw in the weight of France and Britain by sea, air and land?"

Virginia Would Honor Messenger to Garcia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23—The Virginia House of Delegates has approved the naming of a Giles County bridge in honor of Andrew H. Rowan, who carried the message to General Garcia at Bayamo in 1898 that American troops were to be landed in Cuba.

The bill, sponsored by James J. Davidson, a member of the House, would give the name to the Route 8 bridge at Glen Lyn across New River. The measure also would name the bridge across East River on the same highway at Glen Lyn the Mary Porter Bridge.

Rowan, who carried the message through the Spanish lines to the Cuban General, was born at Gap Mills, near Glen Lyn, in 1857.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Freeze Cuts Citrus Fruit Third In Florida and Texas, Report Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The orange and grapefruit crop this spring will be about one-third smaller than normal because of the southern freeze, the Department of Agriculture warned housewives today.

Preliminary reports, the Department said, indicate a loss of about 7,900,000 boxes of winter oranges, 6,200,000 of grapefruit and 600,000 boxes of tangerines. Most of the damage occurred in Florida, though Texas also has reported severe losses.

"It is estimated that about three-fourths of the early and midseason oranges and tangerines, very few Valencia oranges, and slightly more than two-fifths of the grapefruit crop had been harvested prior to Feb. 1, when a shipping embargo was made effective in order to prevent frozen fruit from reaching the market," the Department said. The embargo remained in effect until Feb. 8.

Unaffected by the freeze, the California winter orange crop meanwhile looked up, with the crop estimated at 7,000,000 boxes larger than a month ago.

Freezing weather also severely damaged bloom and fruit of Florida strawberries. Shipments in recent weeks have been negligible and market prices have risen sharply.

A large supply of frozen strawberries is expected to fill in strawberry demands until fresh berries become more plentiful.

Dies' Aide Assails New Deals' Stand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Dies Committee's work has been hampered, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, a member, said yesterday, by the fact that the New Deal has "so often made itself the official or unofficial sponsor of the very Communist groups which the Committee was trying to investigate."

He accused President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes of friendly gestures toward these groups.

Eight U. S. Citizens Released by Spain

MADRID, Feb. 23 (AP)—The United States Embassy announced Feb. 22 the last eight American citizens held as Spanish Civil War prisoners, including Harold E. Dahl, Champaign, Ill., flier, had been released.

Mr. Dahl and six of the others were on the steamer Exiria at Seville, the Embassy was advised, and were expected to sail Feb. 22.

The release of these last prisoners who had fought for the defeated Republican Government brought to an end a long diplomatic tussle in which the United States State Department had sought their freedom.

British Socialists Break All Ties With Russia

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—While British Communists protest even more loudly at Britain's active sympathy with the Finns and urge the Soviets on to complete what they call the historic Socialist mission, the British Socialist Party has now made the final, bitter gesture of severance from any ideological connection whatsoever with Russia's foreign and internal policy. They also have broken with the British Communists.

The horror of labor and trade-unions at Russia's attack on Finland has culminated in the publication of what amounts to an official British Socialist history of recent international events in Northern Europe.

In this publication, Party historians denounce in the strongest possible terms Joseph Stalin's "czarist policy." At the same time the British Socialists attack their one-time political half brothers, the Communists, with the accusation that the Communists are "emissaries of a foreign despotism."

Criminal Conspiracy

Labor's pamphlet denouncing Russia in forthright terms is entitled "Finland: The Criminal Conspiracy of Stalin and Hitler." With close documentation it follows Soviet policy in the past six years after the conclusion of non-aggression pacts with its neighbors Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Poland.

Former Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff's six-year-old declaration that the Soviet State, in which the ideas of nationalism and social prejudice are "completely alien," desires no conquests and no expansion is contrasted with the present views of Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff. His statement of last October declared that "certain old formulas are now obviously out of date. . . . It is not hard to understand that we can no longer employ these concepts in the sense we did, say, three or four months ago."

Readers of the pamphlet are reminded of the speedy succession of aggressive events. They are reminded how Russia made a pact with Germany in August, the German attack in Poland began Sept. 1, Soviet troops crossed the Polish frontier on Sept. 17, the sharing of the spoils was accomplished Sept. 29 and Mr. Stalin was then able to turn attention to his small western neighbors.

Events Are Traced

By the middle of October, the pamphlet continues, Mr. Stalin and Reichsführer Hitler had "brought within their despotic protection by force, or threat of force, 60,500,000 persons." Of these, the Russian share, it is pointed out, was 22,810,000, Germany's 37,957,000, including all the acquisitions to the Reich since Herr Hitler's advent to power.

Tracing the story of Russian moves against Finland which culminated in what is called an "act of brutal and unprovoked aggression," Labor's history adds:

"It was not through any lapse of memory that Herr Adolf Hitler had omitted to mention Finland in his speech on Oct. 6. The act of omission was a public whisper in the ear of Joseph Stalin. Finland was no longer on the map at the Reich Chancellery. . . . This was the diplomatic manner of expressing the fact that the two gangsters had agreed to work different pitches, or, more precisely, that the occupation of the Baltic States and Finland was part of the price which Joseph Stalin had exacted from Herr Adolph Hitler for his betrayal of the peace of the world through conclusion of the Soviet-German pacts."

The Finns are described as the "victims of a policy of deception, blackmail, trickery, cynicism, and brutality," and the Soviet ideology is declared to be identical with Naziism and Fascism. Attacking British Communists for still supporting the Soviets, the pamphlet states, "Even now these emissaries of a foreign despotism refuse to see through the disguise of a Red Czar who has used a new social and political system to invent a new kind of despotism for the Russian People."

French Chamber Reduced by 60 In Red Expulsion

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—Marcel Cachin, "the father of French Communism," testified for one hour Feb. 21 before a Senate investigating committee which then voted unanimously to eject him from the Senate.

The action against the veteran Communist was a formal application of a law already passed by Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Sixty Chamber Deputies who had not formally disavowed their communist allegiance were voted out of their seats Feb. 20.

Of the 60 deputies 10 are in flight, including Maurice Thorez and André Marty, two of the most prominent leaders of the dissolved party. All 10 are charged with treason and are liable to the capital penalty. Thorez was deprived of French citizenship Feb. 21.

By the ouster, the normal Chamber membership has been reduced to 551 Deputies. Thirteen former Communists who renounced Communism remain in the Chamber as members of a new French Popular Union Party.

Finland Free of Bloc Ties

Continued from Page 1

sistance that active support of the Finnish cause will prove a good military investment.

[The Associated Press states that, according to authoritative sources, the British Government has released large quantities of military supplies to Finland, including 144 planes, both bombers and fighting planes.

These informants said Britain was sending Finland 150 antitank rifles, 10,000 antitank mines, 50,000 hand grenades, 25 howitzers, 100 machine guns, 24 antiaircraft guns, 30 field guns, four six-ton tanks, 12 six-inch guns, 10 three-inch mortars, with ammunition for the artillery.

These supplies were said to be in addition to considerable amounts being sent by France.]

In this connection it is interesting to note that whereas the Allied newspapers in the early stages of the Soviet-Finnish conflict were cool toward aiding Finland owing to the necessity of maintaining the struggle in the West, pointing out that sympathy for Finland at the price of peace with the Soviet regime might be too costly, at the present time they place both Russia and Germany on an equal footing, thereby identifying Finland's cause with their own.

It is still too soon to forecast what forms Allied aid to Finland will assume, but the Finns at least are not feeling discouraged.

Finns Continue Firm Stand

In any case Finland is determined to resist.

Moreover there appears to be no reason to believe that the official stand taken by the Swedish Government will diminish the flow of voluntary and unofficial aid from and via Sweden.

On the other hand many observers maintain that any official commitment by the Swedish Government to aid Finland directly might further aggravate Sweden's already complicated international situation by possibly involving it in war with Germany, whose threats have been fairly explicit.

Regardless of the fact that Germany has forces available to attack Sweden and possibly overrun it, such an eventuality would inevitably cripple aid to Finland.

Swedish Aid Camouflaged

Other observers think that Sweden, and King Gustaf in particular, deliberately exaggerate the German danger in order to avoid a crucial issue.

However, in answer to these criticisms it may well be pointed out that Sweden's aid to Finland in money, material, and man power thus far exceeds that of any other country in both an absolute and relative sense.

The fact that for diplomatic reasons this aid must be camouflaged and kept out of the spotlight of publicity means that Sweden cannot fully answer charges of cowardice constantly being leveled against it by foreign and domestic critics. Therefore only history can eventually justify its present stand.

Reds Expelled

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—Election of about 600,000 Communist Party functionaries is under way in 113,000 branches of the organization throughout the Soviet Union and will be completed within a few days.

All Party positions except those of the Central Committee and the Politburo, whicch were filled last March, are at stake and will be filled with secret balloting—the second such vote in the history of the Russian Communist Party since 1917, year of the revolution.

Reports on pre-election meetings disclose an emphasis of speakers on democratic principles and military preparedness.

It is indicated that the membership frequently criticizes functionaries of local Party branches but the domestic and foreign policies of the Government and the Central Committee, which is headed by Joseph Stalin, are approved without reservation.

Derision of the so-called "British-French warmonger bloc" repeatedly appears in the reports. Orators stress the necessity of military preparedness and increased agricultural and industrial production.

Michigan Officials Up for Arraignment

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP)—Wayne County Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea and Fred W. Frahm, recently deposed Detroit Police Superintendent, indicted Wednesday by a special Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to operate and protect a baseball pool, surrendered for arraignment today.

Mr. Frahm, first to appear, was accompanied by two attorneys.

Mr. McCrea appeared a few minutes later with his attorney, George M. Clark, former Michigan Supreme Court Justice, and Mrs. McCrea.

Detective James Bennett and Harry F. Colburn, Chief Investigator for the Prosecutor's Office, completed the group scheduled for arraignment today before Judge Homer Ferguson, who handed down the indictments.

Judge Ferguson said he would seek Mr. McCrea's removal as Wayne County Prosecutor.

U. S. Cities Still Need Ways to Finance Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cities need to face the fact that today, despite ten years of experience in financing local relief and public works employment, they have found almost no new sources of revenue to meet the extra bills, and that it's time to work out some solution. This is the conclusion of Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of the Municipal Finance Officers Association, drawn on the basis of a study of the finances of 50 American cities recently completed by his association.

What the answer is Mr. Chatters does not attempt to say. Jobs in industry would be the best one, of course. He thinks it may be the only one. Turning to the Federal Government merely shifts the tax burden, he points out.

Only a few of the 50 cities studied, the report showed, used special sources of revenue to finance relief, and these cases involved unusual circumstances. Most of the cities used regular taxes or tax-supported bonds to pay the bills for groceries and shelter, or for the city's share in PWA and WPA projects. This has meant generally reduced services to the cities, Mr. Chatters observed. He saw no evidence of genuine savings.

Very little study of the financial plight of the cities resulting from relief has been made, he said. His association has not gone far yet in its investigations; it has merely made a beginning by looking into the finances of these 50 municipalities.

This study shows vividly that more thought should be given to the financial difficulties of all cities, he points out. Here is Minneapolis, for example, which has financed the entire cost of all types of relief from tax-supported bonds, according to the survey. This means that debt costs are piling up higher and higher each year. How long can the taxpayers meet the demands of both interest charges on debt and families on relief?

A better practice noted in the survey is that of the larger cities and counties of California, which have generally paid the entire local share of relief from regular taxes. At least they don't have to carry an increasing load of debt and attendant interest charges.

A few exceptions stand out to the rule that cities have found no new revenue, according to Mr. Chatters. New York City is one. Thanks to its size and the cooperation of the State Legislature, it has been able to impose a municipal sales tax and a cigarette tax which have brought in new income to pay relief bills. Last year such new sources paid 60 per cent of New York's relief bill.

Philadelphia is experimenting with a unique wage tax. It requires employers to collect 1½ per cent on all wages to help pay general city expenses. While not a relief tax, this levy is considered important in helping a city meet problems resulting from relief.

St. Louis is trying out a cigarette tax. Adopted last July, it brought in $500,000 during its first six months. Birmingham, Ala., also has a cigarette tax.

New Orleans levied a gasoline tax to defray its share of PWA and WPA project expense, but after three years' trial gave it up.

Small cities can hardly be expected to try out sales or occupational taxes, but Chicago might profit by studying the efforts of other large municipalities, in Mr. Chatters' opinion. Chicago has depended largely on the State to pay its relief bills. In 1938 it contributed only a fraction over 6 per cent, according to the last year book of the council of Social Agencies.

San Francisco was able to pay a good share of relief cost out of Golden Gate Exposition funds last year. It used relief labor to build Treasure Island, and these wages and some other special income from gasoline taxes and utilities financed 40 per cent of its relief bill last year. But now this is all over.

Grand Rapids, Mich., financed 55 per cent of its relief load in 1939 by special income, but this included an estate left the city and salvage of street car property. Erie, Pa., also found some special sources of income.

But the big majority of cities have had to get along with the incomes they already had or borrow. Increasing property taxes has been just too unpopular a move to attempt, the survey indicated. Some better way out than tax increases will have to be found, say the municipal finance experts.

A Handful of Bear

© Fred G. Shaw

The Koala Prefers to Stay at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am not a recent purchase from the stuffed animal counter of a toy shop with a tin squeak which speaks obligingly when I am squeezed at just the right spot in my middle. I am a koala and make my home only in Australia, where I am known as the native bear.

My parents spend most of their time in the towering gum-trees, for it is the leaves of these trees on which we depend for food. But my home is in a corner of the porch of my owner's house, for I am her pet. There I spend my days asleep on an improvised perch, for we are arboreal animals and much prefer to climb and cling to trees with our powerful claws than make our slow and clumsy way over the ground. I awake at dusk for my daily feast of gum-leaves and do my traveling and food-gathering at night, temporarily storing some of the choicest leaves in my cheek-pouches.

We koalas stay very close to home. I have known my parents to remain in the same gum-tree for days and even weeks at a time. We have relatives in the Melbourne Zoological Gardens who, although free to come and go, never think of leaving their home.

My gray coat is thick and woolly and my large, rounded black ears are tipped with white. It is not because I am sitting on my owner's hand that you cannot see my tail. I just haven't any tail.

When I am full grown I shall be twice this size, measuring 32 inches in length, or a bit more if I stretch very hard. And speaking of stretching, it is daylight and my bed-time. So I'll climb up to the fork of my perch and tuck in my head and ears and limbs until I am only a rounded, indistinguishable mass of fur, and as quiet as a teddy bear without his tin squeak.

E. T.

Behind the Headlines

Daring exploit by few British soldiers in 1918 is recalled by new troop movements.

Oil and Allied forces in Near East again turn world spotlight on Baku.

There is much discussion as to whether Germany is going to be able to get the oil it needs to prosecute a major war, and there is also much talk about the large Allied army, reportedly from 300,000 to 600,000 men, which has been assembled in the Near East.

The intimate connection between these two topics has been clearly apparent.

Germany will need more oil than it can get from Rumania. It will try to get this oil from Russia. Much of Russia's oil comes from Baku.

And Baku is within striking distance of the British-French army in the Near East, supported by the forces of their ally, Turkey.

Not the least important function of this great Allied and Colonial armament now assembled in Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt will be, if need arises, to attempt to cut off the principal supply of German and Russian oil, at its source on the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Baku in the World War

This war has already attained the point, strategically, that the World War attained in its closing year, 1918.

It was not until then that the British, deprived by revolution and defeat of their ally, Russia, made an effort to seize Baku.

They succeeded in reaching and holding it for a few days, but were driven out by the Turks, who were then the partners of Germany, but now are on the Allied side.

The dash to Baku and its consequences, one of the very melodramatic episodes of the World War, deserves repeating, as it is little known and throws much light on the present situation. I heard much of the story at first hand, while the expedition was in the field, from Australian dispatch riders who shuttled on motorcycles between this daring force in Persia and their base at Bagdad.

A Rich Prize

A picked force of about 200 officers and noncommissioned officers, assembled from all portions of the British Empire, carried out this amazing exploit. They were under the command of Maj. Gen. L. C. Dunsterville, of the Indian Army, said to be the original of Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky."

Starting from Bagdad, they dashed by means of Ford armored cars and improvised transport about 700 miles through country inhabited by Kurdish tribes who often tried to ambush them, where roads were in places almost nonexistent, and where mountain passes sometimes rose to a height of over 7,000 feet.

Passing through northwestern Persia, they took ship at the southern end of the Caspian Sea and landed at Baku, where they tried to organize the population in opposition to the Turks, but actually had to do practically all the fighting themselves, with some help from the Armenians.

A far superior Turkish force eventually forced them to withdraw, and took possession of the rich oil city.

By a Staff Artist

Key to the situation in the Near East.

Conquest in Vain

But the Turks soon learned that their conquest of Baku had been in vain. Their ally, Germany, in secret additional clauses to the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, had promised Baku to the Russians.

Turkish disillusionment with German diplomacy precipitated the collapse of Turkey, and an armistice in the East prepared the way for an armistice in the West.

Possibly the Turkish experience in 1918 explains why that Nation is today on the side of the Allies, instead of Germany.

A Strategic Force

Baku lies in trans-Caucasia, it is south of the main chain of the Caucasus. Turkey would not be loath to seize it, when the winter snows are off the mountain passes. Such a move should seem expedient.

Few more serious obstacles to German and Russian victory than the loss of Baku can be imagined. The Allied Army in the Near East may yet deal the blow that will mark the beginning of the end of hostilities.

Rex Miller

Labor Skirmish On in Washington As A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Cross Pickets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organization picketers marched in front of a construction job handled by the American Federation of Labor on Washington's F Street Feb. 21 and a few doors away marched an A. F. L. picket in front of a hat store where the C. I. O. had done a paint job.

Here's what those concerned had to say about it all:

Jelleff's department store, the construction job—"What profit a citizen to rebuild in these days, employing only union labor at union wages, only to be picketed because of a quarrel between unions?" That was asked in newspaper advertisements.

John Locher of the A. F. L.—the C. I. O., he said, wanted to replace the A. F. L. workers with C. I. O. men working for 30 or 40 per cent less.

A. D. Lewis of the C. I. O.—"That's not true. The A. F. L. put a picket on our job (the hat store). They had a job next door so we put a picket on it."

H. Schimel, the hat store manager—"We didn't know the difference between the two sides. Now the A. F. L. union suggests we have the store repainted by an A. F. L. man."

Indiana Town Awaits Rush for Riley Stamps

GREENFIELD, Ind., Feb. 23 (AP)—This quiet Hoosier town will attract the attention of postage stamp collectors of the Nation tomorrow with the opening of the sale of stamps in memory of its most famous son, the poet, James Whitcomb Riley.

Postmaster Marshall Winslow enlarged his staff from 12 to 26 to handle demands for more than 100,000 "first-day covers" — envelopes bearing the 10-cent brown commemorative stamp and tomorrow's cancellation.

$102,000,000 From U. S. Sent Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—People in the United States supplied an estimated $102,000,000 to foreign countries in 1939 by personal remittances from American residents to their home folks in "the old country."

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that about $137,000,000 was sent to European and Asiatic nations last year, while Americans abroad transmitted only $35,000,000 to the United States.

The net loss was offset many times over by a favorable American trade balance of $859,000,000 and record-breaking gold imports of $3,040,000,000. In view of the shortage of foreign exchange in many countries, however, the $102,000,000 was doubly welcome "golden gravy" in Greece, Italy, and other nations.

Decrease From 1938

Personal remittances to foreign countries last year decreased 10 per cent from the $150,000,000 sent abroad in 1938.

Remittances are made by international postal money orders, 50 banks, and steamship, communications, and express companies. Post Office figures show that approximately 2,500,000 money orders averaging $12 each were sent abroad last year. No figures are available from private concerns.

Italy is one of the greatest beneficiaries, with an average of $25,000,000 being sent there annually by Italo-Americans. Remittances were much higher shortly after the World War, hitting $200,000,000 in 1919.

An estimated 175,000 foreign-born Greeks sent $20,000,000 back to Athens and Grecian towns and farms last year. Sweden received $4,000,000 and Norway $2,000,000 from American remittances.

Figures for China are difficult to obtain, but the best estimate is that 73,000 American Chinese sent approximately $35,000,000 back last year, a somewhat higher amount than was transmitted before Japan invaded their homeland. Remittances to Japan maintained a normal level of about $7,000,000.

The 750,000 Eire-born Irish here sent $11,000,000 to the "ould country," not including Irish sweepstakes funds.

Remittances to Finland (not including war donations) were approximately $2,000,000 last year. Several million dollars were remitted to Soviet Russia, but no accurate figures are available.

Before German troops invaded the Corridor, Poland received $12,000,000 in American remittances, while German-absorbed Czechoslovakia received $2,500,000 and Austria $1,000,000. German-born residents sent home $5,000,000. Remittances to German areas this year are expected to be much smaller.

Chile's Press Gets 'Lesson'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Newspaper employees, from editorial workers to compositors have received at the hands of Chileans a "lesson" that they are servants of the public as well as of the publised. The occasion was a strike which deprived the Chilean Capital of newspapers for three days. It was an event unprecedented in the history of this country and, it is stated, of South America.

There was an economic genesis to the movement, with minimum and other wage demands, but the fact remained that editorial and mechanical workers, although demonstrating a remarkable solidarity, were faced with the ruling of the Labor Minister that the strike was illegal. The publishers, from conservative to socialist, converted the strike into a lockout.

The movement lost general sympathy from the beginning. The public resented being deprived of newspapers by a strike that had been ruled illegal. Chileans felt that newspaper workers had "let down" their fellow citizens. It was this public condemnation, more than any repudiation by the Government—leftist at that—which brought about a resumption of publication on terms which could have been obtained in the beginning. The terms were arbitration by the customary trade machinery, yet the strike was started to obtain immediate capitulation by employers.

The Popular Front Government, which has consistently favored a free Press, was opposed to the workers' action. Only a few weeks previously President Aguirre referred with satisfaction to the decline in the proportion of illegal strikes and to the intervention of the Government in assuring the strikers a fair hearing and adequate satisfaction of reasonable demands.

Since the men have returned it has been re-emphasized by all publishers that a newspaper is not merely an association of capital and labor to obtain profits and wages. It represents an institution whose continuity and stability is close to the life of the country and it also defends and exalts the Nation. Its readers are the public and a strike is as much against the public as against the publishers, it was argued.

Another lesson of the strike was that it was unjust to deprive the metropolis of newspapers when the country was gripped by a major cabinet crisis.

Tax Collector's 'Quarry' Working for Tax Board

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 23 (AP)—Red-faced Iowa tax officials explained that sometimes you don't even know who is working for you under the new State Government consolidation program.

Iowa income tax investigators tried for several months to locate a taxpayer who failed to file a return some years ago.

They finally traced him from his home town to Des Moines where he was discovered working for—you guessed it—the State Tax Commission.

Silos Are Called Unfair To U. S. Farm Painters

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Silos are hurting the business of painting farm pictures, Lila B. Hetzel, veteran Pittsburgh artist, complained.

This is the way she has it figured out.

The silos mean farmers must have more corn cutting machines. If they operate machines, farmers can't plant pumpkins between the rows of corn.

Nobody, she says, will buy a harvest picture without a pumpkin in it.

LeBrun Prize Contest Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—A nationwide competition for the 1940 Le Brun traveling scholarship for architectural study, carrying a stipend of $1,400, has been announced by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Candidates for the scholarship, which provides for no less than six months of travel, will be nominated by members of the Institute and must submit letters of recommendation, together with documentary evidence of sketching or designing ability, by April 15.

The competition is open to any architect or architectural draftsman between the age of 23 and 30 who is a citizen of the United States, who has been engaged for at least three years in active practice as an architectural draftsman, and who is not and has not been the recipient of any other traveling scholarship.

The LeBrun scholarship committee will nominate six candidates and two alternates who in their opinion are best qualified to compete for the scholarship, competition for which will take place during the week of May 13 at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, No. 304 East Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

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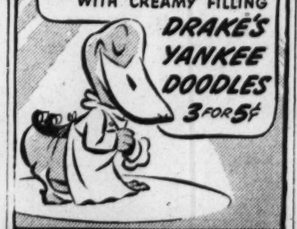

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Welles' Trip May Aid Polish Relief Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—With the cry for help by the persecuted in Poland and the Polish refugees echoing throughout Europe and America, friends of the Poles and social agencies working to aid them are today pinning their hopes on Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, whom President Roosevelt has sent to Europe to study the situation there.

While it is not expected that Mr. Welles will make anything resembling a protest when he reaches Berlin, confidence was voiced in some quarters that he would look carefully into the situation and do whatever was in his power to open the way so that American relief agencies could operate in the Polish area held by Germany.

Keener interest in the Polish situation was seen following the appeal of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, to President Roosevelt that he instruct Mr. Welles to interest himself in the Polish relief situation. This appeal by the Michigan Senator followed a call by him at the German Embassy in Washington.

Germany Stands Firm

Meanwhile both Berlin and the German Embassy in Washington appeared to be giving no heed to appeals for relaxation of the demands made by the Nazi Government that any relief for the Poles should be turned over to the German Red Cross for administration. This has been found unsatisfactory to the American-organized relief bodies, among which is the Commission for Polish Relief, Inc.

Reviewing briefly conditions in Poland, the Commission said that one-third of the city of Warsaw was destroyed during the German invasion, leaving 1,200,000 people struggling to survive in the bitterest winter Europe has seen in 50 years; that millions throughout the country were destitute and without employment; that the hundreds of thousands receiving a daily portion of soup in local relief kitchens were but a fraction of those without food, and that the mass removal by the Nazi Government of people from one territory to another deprives hundreds of thousands of additional people of their means of livelihood.

The most acute relief problem which the Commission must meet outside of Poland lies in Vilna, whence thousands fled to escape the Nazis. Reports from Gilbert Redfern, the Commission's representative there, have sketched graphic pictures of the plight of the refugees and inhabitants of a city whose economic life has been strangled—a result of its severance from Lithuania.

"We have seen more misery and distress here than the average person might reasonably expect to encounter in a lifetime," Mr. Redfern reported. "A thousand times already we have been asked, 'Please help me to find my child.'

"Practically every one of the 40,000 refugees (26,000 civilians and 14,000 interned military) now known to be on Lithuanian territory, besides being hungry and in urgent need of warm clothing and bedding, is desperately anxious for news of his or her family.

"Nearly all of them have been completely severed from those nearest and dearest to them. Apart from the army, hundreds of thousands of civilians just simply scattered—first, before the German advance and then before the Soviet advance from the East. There is now no communication between the occupied areas and the outer world. Even in Lithuania, freedom of movement has not yet been established with the Vilna territory, which was transformed almost overnight from a relatively prosperous and highly cultured area to a zone of acute distress."

Feeling that the situation should no longer be withheld from the public, the Commission has issued the memorandum embodying proposals for relief work in German-occupied Poland which they submitted to the German Embassy on Jan. 9, and to which they have received no reply. It was prepared by Herbert Hoover, Maurice Pate, Chauncey McCormick and other executive members.

The program provides that the Commission furnish $2,000,000 worth of supplies a month through joint support of private agencies and the grant of governments.

[Two bills now before Congress provide for appropriations of $10,000,000 and $16,000,000, respectively, while similar support has been promised by the Allies, whose private donations have kept pace with American gifts.]

"In order to accomplish this," the memorandum says, "and to secure immunity from blockade, we must satisfy governments and private organizations over the world that there is neutrality; that there is efficiency in organization; that the distribution is confined solely to the civil population; that it reaches only needy persons; that it is just as between individuals; that it proceeds without respect to race or creed."

Freedom from tariffs and immunity from blockade action on relief supplies were asked by the Commission to fulfill their commitments to donors.

"This whole subject has been under negotiation by our representatives with the government in Berlin for some time," the memoandum added. "On one occasion we were told it was presented to Field Marshal Hermann Göring, who, we understand, stated:

"That he personally welcomed the American initiative of an action to bring relief to the war-stricken population in Poland.

Nazi Red Cross Head Plans Visit to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 23

The German Embassy said yesterday it had been told that the President of the German Red Cross, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, was coming to the United States, for consultation in matters concerning the International Red Cross.

The Embassy said he was expected to land at San Francisco in early March and would then come to Washington.

House Votes $50,000 For NLRB Probe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, renewed testimony before the special investigating committee as the House prolonged the Committee's life by voting $50,000 to continue its inquiry.

The investigation has been in progress since the House gave a special committee headed by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia its original $50,000 fund. Mr. Smith said recently most of that sum had been exhausted. The House approved the new appropriation without objection.

Mr. Madden testified that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, rather than the Board, initiated an exchange of information between the two agencies regarding firms which wanted to borrow money from the RFC while unfair labor practice charges were pending against them.

When it was first brought out recently that the Labor Board furnished information on such firms to the lending agency, Mr. Madden said the RFC started the system. Committee critics described it as an attempt by the Board to "black jack" prospective borrowers into acceptance of so-called "fair" labor practices.

Then Emil Schram, RFC Chairman, told the Committee that the NLRB offered the information without RFC solicitation. Mr. Madden said Mr. Schram was "completely mistaken."

Would Not Be Ashamed

"I'm not willing to let the record stand as it is," Mr. Madden told the Committee. "If we had made the approach I would not be ashamed of it, but the fact is that it happened that we didn't."

The Committee then called to the stand Thomas I. Emerson, NLRB associate counsel, who testified that in July or August, 1939, Charles M. Wright, RFC assistant general counsel, informed him that "they had an arrangement with the wage-hour division by which they withheld loans from those whom the wage-hour division believed has violated the Wage-Hour Act."

"He asked whether the Board would like to have the saem arrangement and I said I thought they would," Mr. Emerson added.

As a result, Mr. Emerson said, he, Charles Fahy, NLRB general counsel, and Mr. Wright worked out an arrangement by which there was an exchange of information between the two agencies.

"The first approach," Mr. Emerson said, "was made to us by Mr. Wright of RFC."

Gerald L. Gill, an American Federation of Labor representative, told the Committee that Board policy in the case of the Consumers' Power Company, Jackson, Mich., would, in effect, destroy the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and force its members into the C. I. O.

Edmund M. Toland, committee counsel, and Board officials agreed that the Board had ordered a run-off election of workers to choose a bargaining agency in which the choice would be the C. I. O. or nothing.

Mr. Gill said that in the original election, the C. I. O. received 1,164 votes; the A. F. of L. 1,072, and 506 workers voted for neither. The runoff ballot will drop the name of the A. F. of L. union.

He said that C. I. O. representatives named Hamilton and Thomason had told him that it was a "case of the C. I. O. or no union."

Mr. Gill asserted, however, that "we've been there six years and we're going to continue there."

"Trouble With Board"

"Our trouble has been with the National Labor Relations Board," he declared. "But one of the worst things that could happen would be if our dispute (with the C. I. O.) causes any change in the Act. That would be tough on labor."

Mr. Toland said one question the Committee should decide was whether "Congress intended that the Board should invent this run-off policy."

Mr. Gill recalled that there had been three C. I. O. strikes at the Consumers' Power Company plant—during the first of which power was shut off in the Jackson area for seven hours.

He said that the A. F. of L. petitioned the Board for an election in January, 1938. A year later it was held, Then the I. B. E. W. prevented the runoff by getting an injunction in the Cincinnati Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court recently set aside the injunction, freeing the Board to proceed with the runoff.

Runs Music on Three Levels

Horace E. Tureman
Conductor, Denver Symphony Orchestra

Denver Music Suited to All Audiences

By John C. Kendel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Sixteenth of 20 Articles

The old axiom that an organization is "the shadow of an individual," is well represented here. Eighteen years ago, Horace E. Tureman, who had been conductor of the then dormant Professional Symphony Orchestra, became convinced that Denver was hungry for dignified music.

Since it seemed impossible to interest wealthy citizens in sponsoring an organization on an adequate scale, he determined to take the idea to the public. Gathering about him a group of cultural-minded citizens, he approached the musicians' union with his new plan. The orchestra was to be composed of professional and high-class amateur musicians. The latter were to be paid on a per diem basis, while the professional group would receive the union scale. After some deliberation, the union was broadminded enough to accept the proposition on an experimental basis. So successful was the experiment that the same plan is in operation today.

In order that the organization might have some assurance of success, citizens and organizations were approached and asked for modest guarantees in addition to the larger contributions. People generally were given opportunity to join the Orchestral Association; and contributions of one dollar and up were gratefully received, in the hope that by enlisting a large number of persons, the orchestra would have a firmer grip upon the hearts of the musical public.

Low Admission Price

From this small beginning, the orchestra now has enrolled as members of the association 3,000 enthusiastic supporters, In the first years, in order that all might attend the concerts, the prices were placed at the small sums of 25 cents and 10 cents. Immediately, large groups of our music-loving public tested the capacity of the auditorium, which seats some 3,500 people. At each of its programs, local soloists of prominence were invited to appear, and the whole idea developed into a community enterprise.

Six years ago, Mr. Tureman considered that the time was ripe to look forward to a purely professional organization. Accordingly, he organized the Denver Symphony Orchestra, which is composed of entirely professional musicians, members of the Denver Local of the A. F. of M. This group has in no way replaced the activities of the parent Civic Symphony organization; it rather carries on to more perfect type of performance the work begun by the parent group. This group is filling a long-felt need in the lives of our music lovers, who demand a more finished type of performance than is possible with an organization of both professional and amateur musicians.

With the advent of this organization, the board of directors concluded that they should sail out on deeper water and invite distinguished soloists of national and international reputation to appear on the programs. It was necessary to charge a slightly higher fee for these concerts. Because of the excellent groundwork laid by the Civic Orchestra Association, the board found that the public was ready and anxious to encourage the development of this more specialized group, by attending the concerts in large numbers.

Training Group

Three years later, Mr. Tureman, seeing that there was need of a training ground for young musicians who had finished high school and had played in school orchestras, organized the Junior Symphony Orchestra. This group has the opportunity of playing under Mr. Tureman's direction, and they are rapidly making themselves a place.

General guidance of affairs rests with the Board of Directors, assisted by Trustees. Officers of the Board are:

Mrs. George E. Cranmer, President; George R. Day, Vice-President; Sam Sherman, Vice-President; Meredith Bromfield, Treasurer; Mrs. Richard Hart, Secretary, and Miss Helen Black, Business Manager.

The three-fold organization, the Civic Symphony, Denver Symphony, and Junior Symphony, give Denver an orchestral setting that provides adequate training for our young folks as well as offer professional concerts of highest caliber. Today it is possible to purchase a season ticket, which admits to the concerts of all organizations, for prices ranging from $2 to $7. It is possible to become a member of the Civic Symphony Association for $1 to $5. A patron's membership costs $500 or more. At present there are 10 who contribute between $250 and $1,000; there are 100 memberships between $25 and $100; the remainder of the 3,000 members of the association form the broad base of the orchestral support and range between $1 and $25. The orchestras operate on a budget of about $25,000 a year and have no deficit. Because of the large community participation in the plan, representatives from many other cities have visited Denver and studied our methods with the view of using them in organizing their own orchestras.

Throughout this movement the guiding hand of Mr. Tureman, conductor of the three orchestras, has been felt. His plan has succeeded, and the town is richer because of his foresight and energy. In Denver, we find that it is not necessary to have sponsorship of the arts come from a few at the top of the social or economic ladder. We find that the people in general crave the privilege of acquaintance with great music and that they are willing to contribute, however modestly, to make the idea practical.

Nation Pauses to Pay Homage To Liberty's Great Defender

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Millions of Americans in all parts of the United States paused yesterday from the pursuit of their everyday tasks to do homage to George Washington on the 208th anniversary of his birth at Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Pageantry, parades, religious services, and patriotic meetings marked the day's observances in all parts of the country: Schools, banks, financial houses, and business organizations closed, releasing the majority of the country's workers for attendance at patriotic and religious observances of the day.

American flags and pictures of the First President decorated buildings, parks, churches, and monuments everywhere.

Patriotic meetings and religious services were generally keyed to thanksgiving for the heritage of freedom and constitutional government left by Washington and the Nation's Founding Fathers during the difficult first years of the Republic. Many speakers urged a strong preparedness program in the face of a world torn by strife.

Less Highway Travel

Since Washington's birthday came in the middle of the work week, transportation officials said out-of-town travel here was much less than that of other years, but reported considerable traffic to near-by resorts.

Valley Forge, Pa., was the scene of one of the largest and most important ceremonies in honor of Washington, where thousands gathered to commemorate the sufferings of his ill-equipped soldiers who wintered there in 1777-'78.

In Washington, D. C., according to custom, Congress listened to a reading of Washington's farewell address read in both the Senate and House, and a wreath was placed at the base of the Washington monument. Other observances were held at Mount Vernon and at Alexandria, Va., Washington's "home towns."

Minor Sensation

A minor sensation was caused at the Nation's Capital when Representative Sol Bloom declared that Washington had not been born on Feb. 22 and had never delivered his farewell address. Mr. Bloom said the President had been born on Feb. 11, 1832, but that historians had failed to take into account the calendar makers' juggling in 1751 when the calendar was rearranged to care for an accumulation of extra days. As to the Farewell Address, Mr. Bloom said it had been published in a Philadelphia newspaper, but never delivered by its author.

Parades by civic and city employee groups featured the observance in New York City. Boy Scouts took part in commemorative services at noon at the base of the Washington statue in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in downtown financial district, site of Washington's first inauguration as President.

Other organizations holding special ceremonies commemorating Washington's birth were the Gold Star Mothers of the East Side, the Washington Headquarters Association, the Greenwich Village Society, Inc., the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, the Bronx Lodge of Elks, and the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

Many Oratorical Tributes

Among speakers at ceremonies in the metropolitan area here was Maj. Gen. John H. Hughes, Commanding Officer of the Second Corps Area Headquarters, United States Army, who addressed a meeting of the Veterans Corps Artillery of the State of New York and the Military Society of the War of 1812, urging military preparedness for "any eventuality."

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, First Deputy City Comptroller, spoke along the same line in a speech radiocast over WNYC when he said that Washington's example should show that "peace can best be assured by preparing adequately for defense."

Other speakers in the local area were Maj. Gen. Allen W. Guillion, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army; John J. Bennett, Jr., State Attorney General; Rabbi Max Felshin, of the Civic Center Synagogue; Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District; Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, and Harry H. Schlacht, former President of the East Side Chamber of Commerce.

Honored Abroad

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (AP)—In recognition of Washington's Birthday the Stars and Stripes floated yesterday over the City Hall and several public and private buildings in Brussels and Antwerp.

British-Italian Talks Suspended

ROME (AP)—Giuseppe Bastianini, Italian Ambassador to London, returned to Rome Feb. 22 to confer with Italian officials on questions which informed circles said would include British trade overtures and Italian coal imports from Germany.

Inability of a British trade mission to obtain from Italy certain types of desired war materials were said in diplomatic quarters Feb. 20 to have caused suspension of commercial negotiations.

[On the same day, Ronald Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, told Parliament that Italy was being allowed time to get coal from other sources than Germany, but "that period is now drawing to a conclusion." Italian coal ships will be subject to search "at an early date," he said.]

Day Observed in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's words that "even a neutral cannot be asked to close his mind or his conscience" in this war, were stressed by a United States Embassy spokesman last night in a speech to 300 Americans assembled at the annual Washington Birthday dinner of the American Club in Paris.

Applause greeted the quotation by Maynard Barnes, First Secretary, who delivered the traditional address because of the absence of Ambassador William C. Bullitt in the United States.

"I want to emphasize that it is in Paris—in France—that we are meeting to commemorate the anniversary of a man who struggled and fought for political liberty and independence," said Mr. Barnes.

"I want to stress this because there are many of our compatriots meeting abroad tonight in countries where the political methods and institutions which Washington sought to perpetuate no longer obtain."

Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier of France, declared "France will not fail" in its duty to Finland, which "has astonished the world" by resistance to the Russian invasion.

Max Shoop, Club President, chiding the United States Government for its regulations to keep Americans out of war zones, said "here we are 300 strong, in spite of the State Department."

China Sees a Friendly Tibet In Enthroning of Dalai Lama

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 23 (AP)—China's hopes of strengthening its somewhat shadowy suzerainty over mysterious Tibet, land of 16,000-foot crags and deep chasms, soared with word of the enthroning of a Chinese peasant boy as the fourteenth Dalai Lama, "supreme lord spiritual and temporal of the land."

The news from the forbidden city of Lhasa was given the Chinese by the Central News Agency, in a dispatch dated Chungking which said merely, "A major event in the annals of Lamaist Buddhist occurred in Lhasa Feb. 22 when Lamutanchu was formally installed the fourteenth Dalai Lama."

Delays in direct word from Lhasa, probably established a record for slow transmission of the news of the enthronement of a modern ruler.

Even though Tibet has radio communication with the outside world, direct advices from Lhasa were received only today, telling of the lengthy ceremony in which Chinese officials took part.

There were three candidates to succeed the Dalai Lama—all born presumably at the moment of the passing of the former head of the Tibetan Theocracy.

Two of the boys were Tibetans but the Chinese were successful in obtaining the succession of the Chinese candidate from Koko Nor by dispensing with the drawing of the customary ivory lots from a golden urn. The two rival candidates are to be merely designated as "living Buddhas," Chinese officials said.

All in Due Form

In the negotiations, with characteristic Oriental urbanity, the Regent of Tibet "petitioned" the Chungking Government to authorize the abandonment of the traditional lot-drawing. This given, he wirelessed warm thanks to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese Governmental leaders.

In turn, they sent congratulations to the little boy, who was taken to Lhasa last October. Some reports describe him as four or five years old, but to adhere to the reincarnation theory, he must have been six last Dec. 17.

For all his trappings of royalty, his red silk robes, the yellow satin hat atop his shaven pate, his residence in the white stone grandeur of the Potala, and the homage done him by the populace, young Ling-erh Lamutanchu will not become actual ruler of Tibet until he is 18.

Chinese General Honored

Thus, for 12 years more, the mystic, mountainous land will be governed by the Regent, Jechen Hutuktu, considered "ardently pro-Chinese" by the Chinese.

Chinese learned with satisfaction that General Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission at Chungking and chief of the Chinese delegation at the enthronement, sat at the Dalai Lama's left—thus being accorded an equal status with the new ruler.

Some optimistic Chinese even foresee the possibility of Tibetan aid in the war against Japan, an increase in trade, and perhaps the tapping of the country's mineral wealth.

The thirteenth Dalai Lama was not so warm towards China, having proclaimed Tibet autonomous in 1912 and having received friendly overtures from Russia and Great Britain.

Cardenas Gift Provides Way To Aid Poor Mexican Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The sound progress which the Mexican Government is making in its care for underprivileged children was given new impulse with the recent donation by President Cardenas of his week-end home "Palmira" to the Ministry of Public Assistance.

The home, which is located outside of Cuernavaca, will be used as a center for children from the Government orphanages and children's hospitals. It is located in a semi-tropical climate 50 miles from Mexico City which provides an ideal spot.

The sum of 100,000 pesos, about $16,750, has been appropriated to build adjoining dormitories and infirmaries upon which construction has already begun. The private quarters of the President and his family, which have been used for week ends during General Cardenas' residence in Mexico City, will be converted into offices and quarters for the attendants at the children's center.

The care of underprivileged children has always been one of the chief concerns of the Mexican President and, during his administration, the Ministry of Public Assistance was established to care for both children and adults.

Two Important Collective Infant Homes were inaugurated in mid-February, carrying further the Government's program for rehabilitation of its youth. These will care for 120 homeless children of the streets, between the ages of four and ten, thereby rescuing them from becoming beggars and growing up with neither guidance nor care.

The children rescued from the streets to enter the new homes are those found in the worst economic conditions. Education will be provided for them in the Government kindergartens and primary schools.

A search will be made to determine if they have any parents or relatives and if these are found the Government plans to keep the children in contact with them in order to maintain family ties as far as possible. Life in the Infant Homes will be patterned closely upon that of the private home and the children will be taken by "substitute mothers" for outings in parks and to the movies.

One of the greatest advances made in Mexico's child program is the radical change of diet. One of the most serious handicaps has been the meager diet of tortillas (corn meal pancakes), beans, rice and coffee. The average Mexican child of humble family has never known any other food.

In the Government institutions, however, this traditional diet is changed to one recommended by the most modern research. It includes fruit, which is plentiful here, soups, meats and vegetables.

Japan's Peak Budget Passes Lower House

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Lower House of Parliament passed on Feb. 22 without amendment Japan's record general budget for 1940 of 10,360,000,000 yen (about ($2,500,000,000) and the measure was sent to the House of Peers where passage was expected.

Fighting forces are allotted about 65 per cent of the budget total.

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Brookings Report Sees Tendency to Absolutism

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Establishment of a new "constitutional court" to hear appeals from administrative cases is one proposal offered by a Brookings Institution report to meet criticisms of New Deal regulatory agencies created here in the past few years.

The Brookings study takes sharp exception to the Logan-Walter bill, which would subject rulings of New Deal and other administrative agencies to a greater degree of judicial review. The report is published just as the Logan-Walter bill comes to the front in Congress, and it is certain to be referred to constantly by both sides in the debate.

Although the report gives aid and comfort to the Roosevelt Administration in one sphere, it takes a reverse position in regard to recent efforts to increase executive authority in other administrative fields. It charges that "a serious attempt is being made to substitute the executive management theory of regulatory administration for that which has existed." By this theory, the 400-page study, prepared by two members of the Brookings staff, Dr. Frederick F Blachly and Dr. Miriam E. Oatman, refers to the report on executive reorganization prepared by the President's Committee on Administrative Management (Brownlow-Merriam-Gulick report).

The philosophy of this "theory," according to the present writers, is that greater efficiency can be produced by placing all federal administrative activities, except those of a quasi-judicial nature, under the control of the President.

Condemns Centralization Trend

The Brookings study condemns this tendency toward greater centralization of executive control, just as it does, on the other hand, the proposal to meet the situation by increasing the powers of judicial review under the Logan-Walter bill.

The Brookings study charges the "executive management" theory has already been made effective in respect to several agencies. It notes that the Federal Alcohol Administration is headed by an administrator in the Treasury because of the President's omission to appoint a three-man board "as provided by Congress."

Another extension of the theory, it charges, is in the Wage-Hour Division of the Labor Department, where Congress provided an administrator appointed by the President who exercises "sub-legislative, administrative and quasi-judicial powers." Abolition of the National Bituminous Coal Commission and transfer of its functions to the Department of the Interior is another instance of the growth of executive-administrative power which the study deplores. Such powers are being placed in the hands of directors responsible ultimately to the Chief Executive, it says, and this is being done under the President's reorganization plan.

Having attacked the theory of greater judicial review, and secondly, the New Deal tendency for executive concentration of power, the study offers its own philosophy, or third plan. The plan is simply to continue matters "in the present administrative system" which, with some modifications, represents "a fairly satisfactory adaptation of structure to function."

Would Revise Existing Forms

The two writers urge revision of existing forms of action and procedure rather than radical alterations, as the best remedy to the present regulatory system. Because of the careful procedures and judicial controls already established, the authors report, "there is little fear of administrative adsolutism." Many improvements can and should be made, they say, including the establishment of a "constitutional court" to hear appeals from administrative cases in which constitutional or statutory rights are involved.

The Brookings report is made at a critical time, when the rapid increase of federal regulatory authority is raising many new questions in Washington, and directing criticism against federal agencies particularly the National Labor Relations Board, used as an example of combined legislative-prosecuting - and - judicial power. The Logan Water bill, introduced by the late Senator Logan of Kentucky, represents the official view of the Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association. The bill has passed the House and was once approved by the Senate and is now pending on the Senate calendar.

Senator William H. King, (D) of Utah, declared yesterday he would seek to bring it up at once. The Brookings study devotes specific attention to it and cites a series of postive objections to it including rigidity and the defiance of "long-settled principles."

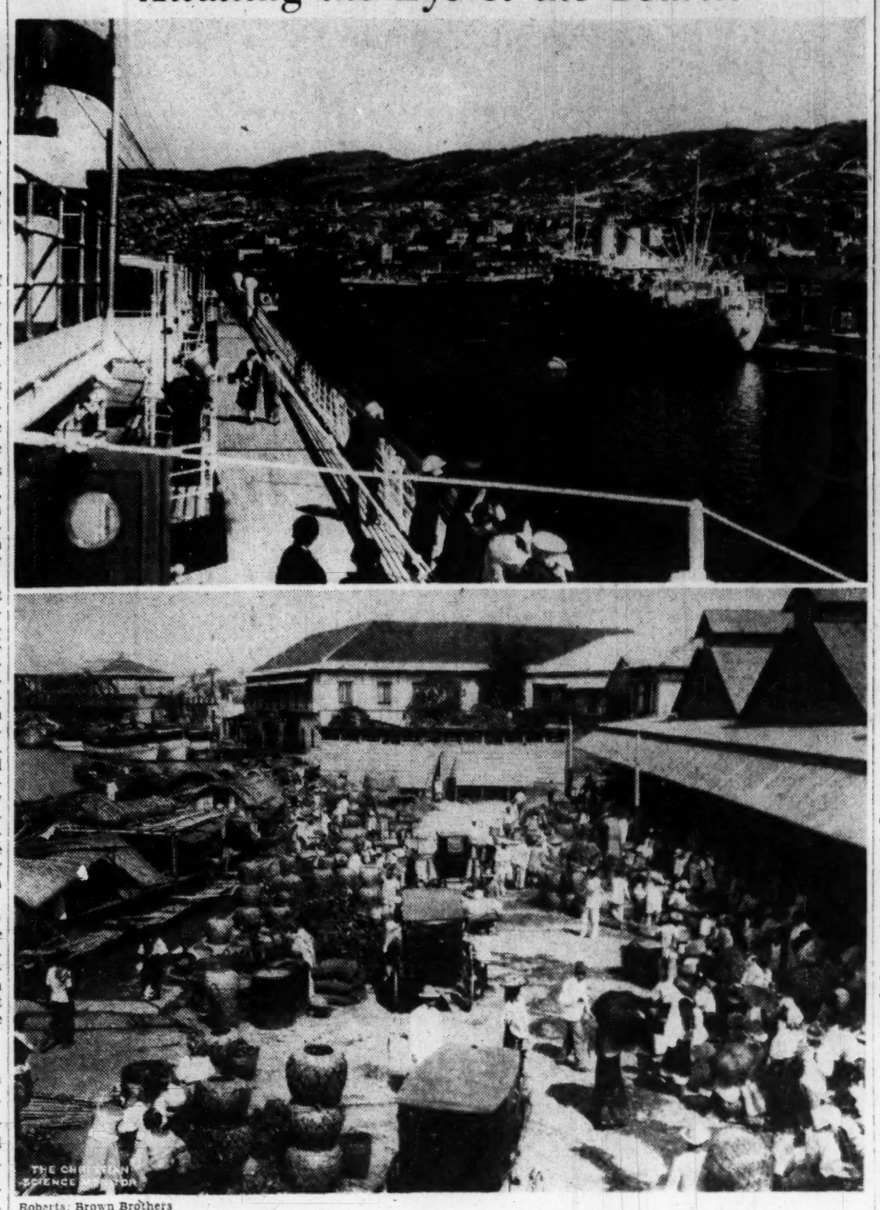
Report Yet to Come

Another element in the situation is the unfinished study of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, appointed by former Attorney General Murphy. On Feb. 2 Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School, in a statement here, said the Committee might bring in its final report next fall. As a member of the Comittee, Dean Garrison urged formation of an independent agency to appoint all of the Government's trial examiners, so that they could be independent of the regulatory authorities for which they served. This would meet one of the criticisms against the Labor Board, he argued.

At the same time over the holiday a special report was issued by the Justice Department's Committee studying procedure, in connection with the Federal Communications Commission, urging that it pursue a "courageous course to prevent members of Congress from trying to influence its decision.

"Whatever may be the case with other agencies, it is a widely and firmly held belief that the Federal Communications Commission has been subjected to constant external pressure, particularly by members of Congress," said the report.

Awaiting the Eye of the Tourist



Roberts; Brown Brothers

Two Scenes in Far-away Lands

Upper—Harbor of Valparaiso, Chile. Lower—Market scene at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Peaceful Beauty Spots Call U. S. Traveler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Of all ports on the west coast of South America, Valparaiso expects to benefit most from the tourist traffic created by the greater number of Americans who prefer to travel in the security of the New World for the duration of the European war. It is the terminal port for all steamship lines to the Pacific Ocean-zone of South America.

Many stay in Valparaiso and its equally well-known suburb, Vina del Mar; some make it a base for an excursion to the southern lakeland, which also is a delightful bypath to the Argentine, and others continue across the Andes, by rail or air, to Buenos Aires and back homewards up the Atlantic seaboard.

For the visitor from the north, whether he arrives by day or night, Valparaiso is a welcome sight after a voyage down the long, arid coastline. It is a beautiful city, patterned like an amphitheater in an enormous bay. At night thousands of lights twinkle far into the distant hills, linking up with the stars in an everdiaphanous sky.

Valparaiso joins Vina del Mar by a fine coastal road which runs around the whole extension of Valparaiso Bay. It winds in and out of the rocks and flowered hills, sometimes it dips in the foam of the waves, and always it keeps within view of the sea. This graveled highway leads to the fashionable resorts of Las Salinas, Montemar, and Concon. Farther along the coast, northwards, by the same route, there are the resorts of Quinteros, Papudo, and Zapallar.

Papudo is a popular summer resort and has a well-laid-out nine-hole golf course, with sand greens. Zapallar is the retreat of foreign diplomats and their families from the summer heat of Santiago. The beach is located in a semiclosed bay, shielded from the prevailing winds.

Gardens of Charleston

While the exact dates cannot be predicted at this time the three magnificent gardens of Charleston, S. C.—Magnolia, Cypress, and Middleton—are expected to put on their annual flower show the latter part of March and continue well into April. These gardens, claimed by prominent writers and artists to be the finest of their kind in the world, attract thousands of visitors annually. And this year will be no exception.

Oldest of the gardens is Middleton, started in 1740 by Henry Middleton who sent to England for his landscape gardener. His son, Arthur Middleton, further developed them while his grandson, also named Henry, introduced the Camellia Japonica to America. Three of his original four plants are still growing.

Magnolia Gardens, while named for its fine Magnolia Grandiflora, are even more noted for the camellias, of which there are more than 350 varieties, and the azaleas that thrive there. Youngest, and in some respects the most unusual, are the Cypress Gardens on the Cooper River 24 miles from Charleston. Here, in what was once a rich plantation lake, stand some of the finest cypress trees on the continent. Beneath them bright flowers bloom in contrast to a mossy background.

Land cruises to the deep South are being conducted on March 15 and March 28 by Raymond Whitcomb and are planned to reach Charleston at a time when the gardens are at their best. Stops also will be made at Washington and Richmond. A complete tour of Charleston is included in the itinerary.

Philippine Islands Call

Tourists who like a long sea cruise on an American flagship are looking with favor upon the Philippine Islands as a vacation destination. Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is the center of attraction and much has been done here to accommodate the growing stream of travelers. Hotels are sprucing up and recreation facilities are being added weekly.

Manila offers a strange mixing of the Occident with the Orient. It is really two cities in one. There is the modern American-like metropolis which is new Manila, and this is built around the picturesque Old Walled City, or old Manila. The main street, Gral Luna, is narrow and the sidewalks are scarcely wide enough for two pedestrians to pass. Practically every visitor takes a ride in a caromata—an odd two-wheeled conveyance pulled by pony-like horses.

The American President Line serves the Philippines on regular schedules which include in their stops such ports as Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. The round trip from California requires about two months.

U. S. and Canadian Dollar

A drive to inform American tourists of the value of their money in Canada was launched recently by the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau. U. S. visitors are advised that their dollar is worth 110 cents in Canadian money. An American walking into any Montreal bank or hotel will be given $11 in Canadian funds for his $10 United States bill. In addition to telling the value of American money, the Montreal Bureau is emphasizing to Americans that there are no government regulations prohibiting the taking back of unspent money.

Australia's Good Will Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Australia's first Minister to the United States, Maj. Richard Gardiner Casey, is bent on spreading goodwill despite the failure of the capital to give him the ceremonial welcome usually staged for new diplomats.

His one great mission, Major Casey said on his arrival, will be to draw the United States and Australia closer together. Trade, he insisted, will be a secondary consideration.

A customary diplomatic welcome had been arranged for the new Minister, but his plane was delayed six hours by storms over the Alleghenies. The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, and George T. Summerlin, State Department Protocol Officer, presuming the flight would not be completed until the next day, went home. A little cluster of reporters did the honors when the plane unexpectedly arrived.

When President Roosevelt returns from his vacation cruise there will be the customary formal presentation of credentials in the Blue Parlor at the White House.

Major Casey is a great flying enthusiast, as is his wife, who will arrive here with her two children in about a month.

In Australia, the Caseys owned their own plane and traveled almost entirely by air. When they have established themselves here and found a suitable Legation home, they expect to buy another plane.

The new envoy has made numerous visits to this country. He last visited Washington following attendance at the coronation of King George.

Another in the growing ranks of diplomat-economists, Major Casey is a former Treasurer of Australia. A graduate of Melbourne and Cambridge Universities, he was engaged in the mining business until he entered public life. During the World War he was decorated with the distinguished service order and the military cross. A year ago he was appointed Minister of Supplies and in that capacity visited England and the Western Front to study Australia's best wartime contribution to the Mother Country.

Australia's recent purchases in the United States include 100 airplanes, as a part of a 2,500 airplane expansion program, embarked upon by the commonwealth since the war's outbreak.

Until Major Casey's arrival, Australia has been represented here by the British Ambassador, who is envoy from "Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the British Dominions beyond the Seas, and India." Keith Officer, formerly Counsel in Charge of Australian Affairs at the British Embassy, will become first Secretary of the new Legation.

Canada and the Union of South Africa already have Ministers stationed in Washington.

United States Minister to Australia will be Clarence Gauss, who will have the honor of setting up the first foreign legation on Australian soil at Canberra.

G. O. P. Hopes to Aid Business

Continued from Page 1

ulation at the hand of Government," the report affirms.

"Business traffic rules are as indispensable as highway traffic rules. This Committee does not, therefore, make any general indictment of all government 'intervention' in business.

"We have had government intervention in business, alike under conservative and liberal administrations, from the beginning of our government. Sometimes it has been friendly, sometimes inimical, but it has been constant. And, as periodic reform and permanent regulation, it will continue."

The role of government in business reform and business regulation, the Republican program holds, should be confined under normal circumstances to the building and maintenance of a socially protective framework of regulation within which the economy of free private enterprise can most effectively operate and be most surely preserved.

Should Aid Free Enterprise

The purpose of government intervention in business should be to make the American economy of free enterprise work, not to replace it with something else.

In fact, Dr. Frank's report argues that short-sighted forces in government, business and labor are jointly to be blamed for the main obstructions to free enterprise which are listed as follows:

First, they have fostered measures designed to guarantee protection of profit for capital. Free enterprise ceases to be free enterprise, however, when it asks that the risk of unprofitable operations or loss of capital be eliminated.

Second, they have fostered measures designed to keep alive, and in some instances, to extend special compensation to weak and inefficient units of economic life. Free enterprise cannot afford to subsidize inefficiency or to maintain a declining industry, except as a temporary aid to groups dependent upon it.

Third, they have fostered measures that have tended to fix or to freeze prices, wages, and other cost factors at levels which, at times, have prevented the maximum operation of industry, the maximum employment of labor, and the maximum well-being of the country.

Fourth, they have fostered measures which, although designed to check the unfair competition of privilege or cutthroat practices, have tended to strangle the fair competition of superior management, improved method, or new products. Within the limits of maintaining competition, free prices are imperative to free enterprise.

Would Strip off Barnacles

"It is impossible," the report concludes, "to maintain side by side a planned economy, and a system of representative self-government. Government cannot dominate and direct the economic life of a great nation on the basis of a central plan and leave everything else free.

"Sooner or later, it must dominate and direct everything else—including press and school and church—or the free criticism and free action of the men and agencies left free will upset the central plan, which will always be vulnerable simply because no man or small governing group knows enough to plan the life and enterprise of a whole peaple.

"The choice today is between a system of free enterprise and a politically planned and politically dominated economy. This choice has been clearly made by some European peoples. For the last seven years many Americans have been wandering in a valley of indecision, on the assumption that we can, somehow, have both. We cannot.

Religious Leaders Ask Labor Groups To Try for Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Backing President Roosevelt's appeal to organized labor to end internecine strife, Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic leaders have appealed to the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to settle their differences by the same method of negotiation around a conference table which the unions demand of employers.

Joined in the appeal are the Rev James Myers, Industrial Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, Director of the Department of Social Action of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference.

The letter stressed that the signers had early in the split between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization offered their services for any possible friendly mediation.

The letter recalls that millions of members of the denominations represented belong to the rank and file of labor and are being affected by "the present unhappy situation."

"We feel, therefore, that our concern for them, as well as our long record of outspoken support of organized labor make it appropriate for us to offer this friendly counsel to the labor movement at this time," the letter added.

Latvian Trade Mission In London for Parley

LONDON (AP)—A trade delegation from Latvia, one of three Baltic States whose consent to military concessions last fall swung them into the Russian sphere of influence, arrived in London Feb. 21 to discuss British-Latvian commercial problems.

Educators 'Overhaul' Modern Methods

Continued from Page 1

ments but in projects. Hence the project-method.

Then came the much challenged period of emphasis of self-realization, self-expression, individual growth. "People began to talk about the child-centered school," Dr. Washburne said. It has been an important step in revaluating and reinterpreting education. Some extremes were carried on in its name, but in the main its influence has been significant in helping the school to be of real use in meeting the needs of the child, according to the speaker.

"Bue we soon learned that individual expression is not enough. In fact individual needs are inseparable from social needs. That school, therefore, which is centered only on the child's individuality, fails to meet the child's needs," Dr. Washburne went on.

So today, the educational explorers seeking to meet the needs of the child, see a fourth trend or era opening up—the school that is community-centered, even world-centered. This is the key to the Chicago convention. Educators, more than 2,000 of them from all parts of the United States, are here pooling experiences, discussing dangers, sharing ideas as to how the child can grow to his full individual stature as a useful and understanding member of the community and the world.

Goal Always Betterment

Defining "community" as "life in association with others," Miss Lea Taylor, head of the Chicago Commons Settlement, speaking on community resources available to large city schools, pointed out that in using community resources human values must be kept uppermost. The studying with children of a long-term plan of city beautification, parks, playgrounds traffic, housing, such as the Chicago plan, should be done in terms of studying man's constant determination to bring about better living conditions of city life for all the people, she reminded the teachers.

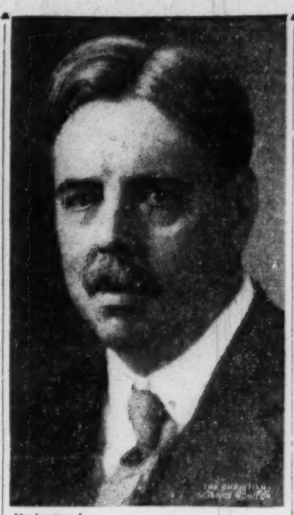
"When a brief item concerning a tragic but localized tenement fire is seen in the paper, how much do the students of today know about the problems of lack of light, air, room, food, rent, fuel, and perhaps a place to put the hot ashes that culminated in that unnecessary tragedy'" Miss Taylor challenged. "How, in other words, can we teach even our children to realize the right of a child to decent housing and living conditions? How much, too, do our students know about labor in its human terms?"

Miss Taylor offered the community as full of teaching possibilities. Yet there are problems in using this material, and these, too, are occupying the attention of the conference.

"Let's safeguard the child and the public from another national fad," warned Dr. E. T. McSwain of Northwestern University School of Education. Too many educators jumped into the "activity program" of a few years ago without any reflective thinking that would bring out its real uses, so go slowly, is his advice. The main difficulty with using community resources in teaching is that teachers themselves are not trained to think along these lines.

He said, "And I am asking that we put the responsibility squarely where it belongs: on the teachers' training schools. Too many of the instructors in colleges and normal schools send out graduates equipped to teach only in old ways." To meet this lack of training during this transition period, Dr. McSwain recommends the plan followed in some school systems of giving teachers paid time under wise guidance to study the community.

And to teachers inadequately trained to use community resources Dr. McSwain added, "Do not introduce children too soon to community problems. When we give them problems to face that they can do nothing about, we stimulate in them a sense of frustration. Let us use community resources only as a means for helping children to understand human relationships, and to gain in ability to live with others," he concluded.



Underwood

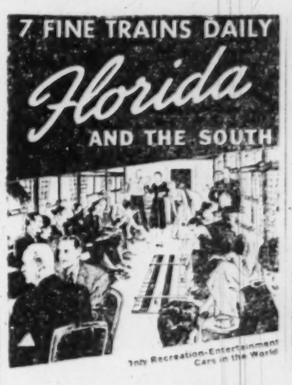
Dr. Edward L. Thorndike
Columbia University faculty member talked of adult education.

Help of All Needed

Stating that problems of education cannot be solved by educators alone, Dr. Floyd Reeves, of the University of Chicago and Director of the American Youth Commission, said the schools must stop thinking of themselves as an isolated group. "We must have help and co-operation from workers in all social fields," he said. Dr. Reeves reminded his audience further that "we of the schools must not forget that most of the people are workers, laborers. Up to now," he said, "the schools have forgotten that the individual's relation to laboring, to laborers, yes and to organized labor, is a real and essential community resource."

With the exception of the general evening sessions, the convention time is largely taken up with group discussion meetings, led by panels, and considering community resources from almost every angle related to teaching. There are also extensive educational exhibits showing the relation of the radio, movies, and the arts to modern school work—and the three R's.

Travel



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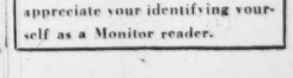

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Rumania Calls Up Men, Bans Important Exports

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 23 (AP)—Rumania has increased its armed forces and published a sweeping decree banning the export of a long list of raw materials and manufactured goods "necessary for the national defense."

Many of the 200,000 reserves who originally were called for March 1 were under order today to report immediately for service. These already number 1,400,000 men and, with the latest call, a virtual state of mobilization will be in force by March 1.

Oil and wheat—Rumania's chief exports—were left out of the decree although it was confirmed authoritatively that delivery of aviation gasoline and lubricants abroad previously had been banned.

Shortage Developed

It was learned that large internal purchases of commodities in which Rumania is deficient—mainly by Germany—and the Allies' delay in furnishing new stocks led to issuance of the decree.

Specifically forbidden were exports of iron, steel, lead, aluminum, copper, fur, leather, charcoal, wool, cotton, rayon, industrial chemicals, and all manufacturers in which these materials are used.

The Government, meanwhile, was reported hoping to stave off a showdown in the increasingly tense Allied-German struggle for a major portion of its oil exports by offering Germany the Government's entire legal share of the product of Allied and neutral owned corporation at Ploesti.

With the arrival Monday, Feb. 26, of Dr. Karl Clodius, German economics expert, the Nazis are expected to make sharp demands that Rumania fulfill its promise to sell Germany 1,680,000 tons of petroleum in 1940.

Short of expropriating the output of the Allied-owned fields in Rumania, which raises the specter of a French-British blockade or outright intervention by the western Powers, Government circles saw little chance of furnishing Germany's entire quota.

Government's Quota

The Government, however, is entitled to 650,000 tons of oil annually from the foreign operators and could requisition from home-owned companies a total production of 350,000 tons.

Rumania has a 12-year agreement with the French-controlled Petrofina Francaise to dispose of its oil royalties for cash, but last May obtained a one year's suspension of this proviso in order to build up internal reserves.

It was believed certain that Petrofina would demand resumption of the contract next May, or at least assurances none of this oil would go to Germany.

In another move to protect the Nation's resources, Constantine Angelescu, Minister of National Economy, announced a measure forcing holders of undeveloped mineral and oil lands to sell their properties for exploitation to the State if it so orders. German interests were active recently in seeking drilling concessions in Rumania.

Turks Rule Trade

ISTANBUL, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Turkish Government took another step toward putting the nation on a full war footing by deciding to group all exporters and importers into controlled syndicates.

Emphasizing again the close co-operation between Britain and France and their nonbelligerent Ally, Turkey, Gen. Maxime Weygand and Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, heads respectively of the French and British Near East forces, met in Palestine for a talk understood to be connected with the present session of Turkey's Supreme War Council, which continued.

Under the new decision all import and export prices will be controlled by Government order. The syndicates are to be charged with responsibility for accumulating stocks of raw materials and manufactured products to assure adequate supplies for national defense and the civilian population's wartime needs.

Stiff penalties are to be provided for evaders.

The Turkish press, again turning to the possibility of a British-French-Turkish attack on Russia's rich Caucasian oil fields, just across the Turkish border, said that such an attack might easily prove the knockout blow for Russia.

In addition it would shut Germany off from all opportunity of getting oil there, one newspaper observed.

It pointed out that air raids on such Russian oil centers as Tiflis, Baku, and Batum would cripple Russia, which obtains a large part of its petroleum from these fields.

25-Year Record

SOFIA, Feb. 23 (AP)—For the first time in more than a quarter of a century, a Rumanian Cabinet Minister was honored last night by Bulgarian Government leaders at a State banquet.

Mititiza Constantinescu, Rumanian Finance Minister, who was reported reliably to have come here to prepare for a political rapprochement with Bulgaria, told his hosts that "Rumania and your country are tied together by similar interests and a will for peace."

Diplomatic circles learned today that Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, also may visit Sofia to seek a formula which would satisfy Bulgaria's territorial grievances without endangering Rumania's hold on Transylvania, claimed by Hungary.

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—Todor Christoff, recently appointed Bulgarian Minister to Soviet Russia, was received Feb. 21 by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

How France Pays for War

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—Finance Minister Paul Reynaud has quoted figures to prove that financial ruin need not accompany a modern war and declared "we are mastering the situation."

In an address Feb. 21 to World War veterans he stressed the necessity of co-operation between the Government and the people, expressing confidence in France's ability to continue its "financial mastery" of the war if the nation continues accepting sacrifices.

Describing how France has financed the first six months of the war, the Finance Minister pointed to four evidences of strength:

1. Steadily growing subscriptions for national armament bonds.
2. An increase in savings bank deposits over withdrawals.
3. The low bank rate.
4. Maintenance of the gold reserve at almost the level at the start of the war, despite heavy buying abroad.

The reserves of gold and foreign exchange have been maintained largely by the "inflow of capital which began in November, 1938, and has continued since September, 1939," M. Reynaud said.

But partly, too, he declared, they have been kept up by the Government's policy of eliminating "luxury imports" such as United States tobacco and using exchange only to buy such necessities as American airplanes.

M. Reynaud said the Government's caution was exemplified in the actual handling of its gold. It used to be stored in the subterranean vaults of the Bank of France, considered as safe as human ingenuity could make them, but now most of the gold has been transferred to provincial banks "to anticipate the worst."

The Paris vaults have been transformed into air raid shelters for the bank's 2,500 employees.

M. Reynaud said an average of 8,000,000,000 francs (about $180,000,000) worth of armament bonds were sold during December and January as compared to 2,200,000,000 francs in September and 5,300,000,000 francs in October.

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Wide World

French Ambassador and Spanish Minister Complete Commercial Accord

Signalizing improved relations between France and Spain and also the soundness of French agriculture in assuring Spain of certain food products is this trade accord being signed by Marshal Henri Petain, French Ambassador to Spain, left, and Colonel Beigbeder, Spain's Foreign Minister.

French Pact Shows Nazis Losing in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The commercial agreement just signed between France and Spain means this:

That Germany—signing its pact with the Soviets—gained Russia, but lost Spain.

True, this is only one of the factors behind the recent commercial agreement which echoes the improvement in French-Spanish relations.

Unpopular in Spain

For the Reich-Soviet pact produced a most unfavorable impression in the conservative nationalist and Roman Catholic Spanish circles which supported Gen. Francisco Franco as the champion of religion, order, and property against the alleged menace of bolshevism in Spain. Indeed the Berlin-Moscow agreement went far to destroy the gratitude which Spanish nationalists feel for the aid which Germany rendered to General Franco's side during the Spanish Civil War.

Moreover, Spain has been thrown into the arms of France by its decision in favor of nonbelligerence.

These are the factors which lay behind the new French-Spanish commercial accord, which runs to the end of 1940. It is based on a clearing arrangement and provides for the barter of amounts of goods of equal value.

France will supply Spain with 175,000 tons of wheat and 35,000 tons of rice.

Both these products are badly needed in Spain, where the food difficulties which arose from the prolonged Civil War, with the accompanying devastation of territory, have not yet been overcome.

The Spanish need, particularly of foodstuffs, has been acute. It is estimated that the Nation is 300,000 tons behind its consumption level in the amount of rice and vegetables which are annually needed. The harvests—partly due to the neglect caused by the war as well as actual damage—have been unsatisfactory, a condition which has not only affected rice but also olives and oranges which play an important export role.

It speaks well for the productivity of French agriculture that this quantity of wheat and rice can be spared, despite the wartime needs of the Army.

Delivers Phosphates Also

France also undertakes to deliver phosphates for Spanish agriculture to the amount of 325,000 tons and will supply a varied list of manufactured goods which Spain formerly received largely from Germany. These include 45,000,000 francs (about $1,000,000) worth of dyes and other chemicals, 30,000,000 francs worth of pharmaceutical products, 22,000,000 francs worth of electrical equipment, 8,000,000 francs worth of engines, and 18,000,000 francs worth of other machinery.

In return for these French products Spain is to export substantial quantities of fruit and mineral products to France. Specifically the list of Spanish exports to France for 1940 includes 150,000 tons of oranges, tangerines, and lemons, 431,000 tons of pyrites, 365,000 tons of iron, and smaller quantities of lead, mercury and sulphate of zinc, together with wolfram and bismuth.

Not only are these supplies welcome in themselves; but the French authorities who are responsible for the economic conduct of the war are glad to be assured that Germany cannot receive these mortgaged mineral shipments from Spain. Adolf Hitler himself once said that German intervention in Spain was partly motivated by the desire to obtain an assured supply of Spanish ore.

Contrast in Relations

Politics and economics are closely interwoven in time of war; and the economic agreement between France and Spain is generally interpreted here as marking a considerably improved phase in French-Spanish relations, by comparison with the period of Civil War in Spain, when General Franco was being actively helped by Germany and Italy and French left-wing sentiment was strongly in favor of the Republican Government. Geography favors France in Spain, as it favors Germany in dealing with some of the Balkan countries.

Spain cannot trade with Germany except in a limited surreptitious way because of the French-British command of the seas. General Franco has doubtless taken this fact into consideration and decided to obtain the supplies of staple foodstuffs and manufactured goods which Spain needs for its present period of arduous reconstruction where they are available, in neighboring France.

Much credit is given to Marshal Philippe Petain, France's veteran General and Ambassador at Madrid, for smoothing out the kinks in the French-Spanish relations.

King and British Throngs Honor Victors of Spee Battle

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—King George VI, accompanied by Prime Minister Chamberlain with his ever-present umbrella, inspected 760 veterans of the Battle of Montevideo today in a parade before one of the greatest crowds of cheering Britons since the coronation.

Londoners who had waited more than five hours broke police lines to give the men of the light cruisers Exeter and Ajax a tumultuous greeting.

The King reviewed the procession of the men who chased the Admiral Graf Spee to its doom at the Horseguards Parade, opposite Whitehall, and awarded decorations to officers and men and to widows of several sailors.

Queen Elizabeth watched the pageant from a window of the Admiralty, then took her place beside the King as he took the men's salute while the bands played "Hearts of Oak."

The King shook hands and spoke warmly to Mrs. W. Russell, widow of a marine, in presenting to her the conspicuous gallantry medal.

Queen Watches Pageant

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, reviewed the parade at the Admiralty while crowds jammed St. James's Park and Trafalgar Square where the statue of Britain's greatest naval hero, Lord Nelson, looked down.

Showers of streamers and confetti were flung from windows on the marchers and on throngs packed so densely that many used periscopes to see over those in front.

Mr. Churchill, in paying tribute to the veterans of the sea battle, said that Britain had lost nearly 3,000 men in the "hard and unrelenting" struggle at sea, and described the victory over the German battleship Admiral Graf Spee as "almost a relief." He spoke at the Guildhall where the seamen dined after the parade.

He told them that naval auxiliary vessels now totaled about 1,700 and the number was increasing rapidly "until not only cargoes by which we live but the high purposes we have in hand are all brought safely into port."

"For one stroke that goes home, for one clutch that grips a raider there are many which miss their mark," Mr. Churchill said.

"For every success there are many disappointments and you must never forget that dangers that are seen are only a small part of those that are warded off by care and foresight and therefore pass unnoticed."

Long Arm of Power

The rescue of the 299 British merchant seamen held aboard the German prison ship Altmark "under the nose of the enemy and amid the tangles of one-sided neutrality," Mr. Churchill said, proved that "the long arm of British sea power can be stretched out not only for foes but also for faithful friends."

"To Nelson's immortal signal that 'England expects every man to do his duty' there may now be added last week's 'The Navy is here,'" Mr. Churchill said—referring to the destroyer Cossack's raid on the Altmark.

"The Admiralty and the Fleet," he said, "are learning together of the special conditions of this hard and novel war."

French Deputies Vote Finns Aid

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—The French Chamber of Deputies has voted to hold a "national day of aid" for Finland and Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps declared outside Parliament that the French "will not fail" in their "duty" to the small Baltic country.

The Chamber did not set the date for the day of aid. While no indication was given of just what would be done, observers expected special efforts would be made to collect funds and useful objects for Finnish use.

"We can never testify enough to this heroic Nation the fraternal sympathy of the people of France," Champetier de Ribes, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the Chamber.

The Chamber's vote was taken to demonstrate that all French opinion is behind the French and British Government's action in sending aid to the Finns.

Air Commodore Paid $19 Daily by Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—An air commodore on the general list of the Royal Canadian Air Force receives pay and allowances totalling $19 a day under rates of pay just made public here. The rates have been in effect for some time.

An air commodore on the nonflying list receives $17 a day.

Daily pay for officers in various ranks on the general list follows: group captain, $15; wing commander, $12; squadron leader, $9.75; flight lieutenant, $8.50; flying officer, $7; pilot officer, $6.25. Officers holding these various ranks on the nonflying list receive $2 less.

Daily rates of pay for warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and aircraftsmen are: warrant officer, Class I, $4.20; warrant officer, Class II, $3.10; flight sergeant, $2.50; sergeant, $2.20; corporal, $1.70; leading aircraftsman, $1.50; aircraftsman, Class I, $1.40; aircraftsman, Class II, $1.30; aircraft apprentice, $1; boy, 70 cents. Tradesmen obtain special rate of pay.

Reich Steps Up Clothes Buying

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's severest winter in a century has made it necessary to revise clothes rationing to allow citizens to purchase the March and April allowance of 20 points immediately.

Each German holds a rationing card with a complicated system of points which may be used for purchases at certain intervals. For each article purchased a certain number of points are clipped off.

Twenty points will allow a man to buy a pair of pants or one shirt or a heavy pair or drawers. Women may buy a skirt or underwear.

The 20 points, however, are five too few to buy a sweater.

Museum of Modern Art To Show Mexican Works

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—A show of Mexican art, tracing the development of the country's artistic culture for 20 centuries, was announced Feb. 20 by Nelson A. Rockefeller as the forthcoming summer-long display of the Museum of Modern Art.

The exhibit will open May 1.

Rockefeller Adds $100,000 for Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—A contribution of $100,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to aid Finnish civilian relief today set the fund, headed by former President Hoover, on its way to a $3,000,000 mark. Mr. Rockefeller's gift, prompted by admiration of the courage of the Finns, was made in the name of his family, and represents the largest single contribution made to the fund.

Mr. Hoover said that more than $2,000,000 had been received and that $1,200,000 had already been transmitted to Helsingfors.

Earmarking the contribution for civilian relief, Mr. Rockefeller wrote:

"The gallant stand which Finland has made for life and liberty has thrilled the world and set up for humanity new high standards of courage and sacrifice. As a tribute to this brave people, my family and I desire to contribute $100,000 to the Finnish relief fund for the desperately needed service it is rendering the civilian population of Finland.

"We are making our contribution to this fund because of the humanitarian purposes for which it was organized and the opportunity it offers the people of this country to express their admiration and sympathy for Finland.

"It is a privilege to give aid to so dauntless a nation through so efficient an agency."

Dr. Oscar C. Mees, director of the Lutheran emergency appeal to raise $500,000 for Finnish relief and Lutheran foreign welfare work, said that donations averaged more than $1,000 during the first week in an announcement yesterday. There contributions were mainly from individuals, he said, adding that sums raised by Lutheran congregations in the Nation were not expected to reach fund headquarters until the final weeks of the month's drive, begun last week.

Charges that the Russians are using poison gas, dum-dum bullets and "other methods of warfare which are prohibited by all civilized nations," are contained in a report by Roger Lindberg, a sergeant in the Finnish army, from the front to his uncle, Otto L. Lindberg, chairman of the New York financial division of the fund. The letter described the continuous "terrific bombardments" of cities by the Russians and the plight of the Russian prisoners.

"Few of them have mittens and shoes," he wrote. "Their hands are frozen stiff. Their shoes are usually bound up in burlap and strings."

The New York Chapter of the fund announced receipt of a pair of gloves from Greta Garbo, worn in a recent picture, for auction at the benefit bazaar and dance to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt next Wednesday and Thursday. Other metropolitan events are a benefit concert with Glen Sherman, pianist, and Cora Canning, soprano, at Hotel Grosvenor next Sunday evening, and a benefit bridge party at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel next Wednesday night.

Palestine Allocates £750,000 For Relief and Job Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — The Palestine Government has decided to use some £750,000 from its reserves for direct relief and projects intended to reduce unemployment in the country.

The number of workless has grown rapidly since the outbreak of the war, largely owing to the difficulties of the citrus growers in finding markets and shipping facilities for their fruit. The marked slowing down of capital investment, which with the outbreak of war practically stopped altogether, and the decrease in import of capital due to the virtual stoppage of Jewish immigration have of course contributed to the general condition.

The country might normally have weathered the storm more easily, but both its man power and its resources were worn down with the more than 3½ years of strife which preceded it. Paradoxically, the war brought truce to Palestine, since both Arabs and Jews immediately declared their loyalties were on the side of the Empire, offered their help, and volunteered to shelve political differences until the war should be won by the democracies.

British Paying Defense Costs

But the disturbances which are now at an end also had the effect of depleting the Government treasury, whose balance was more than £6,000,000 in 1936 and only about £2,000,000 at the end of the 1939 fiscal year. Even that amount would not have remained had not the British Government taken over the cost of defense in the last year by making a grant-in-aid of £1,700,000. Relieved of the burden of paying for extraordinary measures of defense, the Palestine Treasury again showed a slight surplus (about £250,000) in the past year.

The Government measures will take the form of direct relief, loans for relief road works, free grants mostly in the form of works during 1940, and loans to municipalities and local councils for essential municipal works which will also provide relief.

The National Council of Palestine Jews is to receive £20,000 over a period of four months for direct relief of Jews throughout the country and a grant of £50,000, mostly in the form of works on which Jews will be employed. The Arabs are similarly provided with £50,000 in the form of works to be allocated through the various District Commissioners and the Arab port town of Jaffa is to be given £5,000 for direct relief. The municipalities of Tel Aviv and Jaffa are to receive loans of £25,000 and £10,000 for relief road works. Of other free grants, £50,000 is set aside for minor village works and roads in Arab villages and areas, £50,000 for small municipalities and local councils for essential public works and £5,000 for approved charitable institutions.

Apart from these grants, loans amounting to £230,000 are to be given to the Municipalities of Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jaffa and some of the smaller municipalities and local councils for essential works which will provide relief. In order to liquidate the indebtedness of the Tel Aviv Municipality, which cannot obtain a private loan under present conditions, the Government will also grant that town a loan of £150,000.

In addition to these measures, Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner, indicated that the Government would give grants-in-aid, as it did last year, to the Municipalities for necessary works for which they could not themselves pay, and that provision had been made for the expenditure of another £30,000 for seed loans if they should be necessary.

Net of Relief Spread

Further work will be provided by the building this year of the long-postponed Government offices (now housed in rented premises and in a Jerusalem hotel), at a cost of some £130,000.

An outstanding omission from beneficiaries of the Government relief program is the citrus industry, but it would have needed the whole three quarters of a million pounds for tiding over the citrus growers and this would have meant cutting out practically all municipal loans and relief works from the rest of Palestine. The Government has spread the net of relief throughout the country.

Serious questions arising in connection with citrus export—such as shipping, dues and freight charges—are being taken up with the British Government, while the Palestine Government itself is looking into the possibility of reducing the rate of rural property tax on lands given over to citrus.

Combat Area Subject to Change

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The combat area into which American ships are forbidden to sail could be extended quickly to cover the Arctic Ocean around northern Finland and Russia if the reported British-French naval activities in those waters take the form of a blockade. The area now stops in the north at Bergen, Norway.

The President has the right, under the Neutrality Act, to extend or diminish the forbidden area whenever he feels that conditions require the change. He needs no further authorization from Congress nor does he have to proclaim the Neutrality Act with regard to Finland and Russia to do so.

If the area is extended to the north, a lane undoubtedly would be left open so that American ships could still go to Bergen and other central Norwegian ports to carry goods to and from Norway, for that country and for Sweden.

Pending an official proclamation of a blockade, neutral ships under international law have the right to proceed through an informal blockade if they are headed for neutral nations.

Moreover, the blockade must be strictly maintained in sufficient force. Otherwise it becomes what is known as a "paper blockade," which is not recognized under international law.

Dispatches reaching here say that Petsamo, the northern Finnish port, is under the control of the Russians, so that American supplies for Finland could not in any event go to Petsamo. Such supplies, including several shipments of warplanes, have been unloaded at Bergen, for transportation by rail across Norway and Sweden to Finland.

Beethoven Masks With Red Hair Are Offered by Mexican Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A number of masks which resembled portraits of Beethoven remarkably have been coming into curio stores here, along with other masks which the Indians in various sections of Mexico make and sell throughout the year.

The masks, resembling the composer so strikingly as to be unmistakable, have been lacquered black, with the wild locks of hair bright red. Collectors believe that some Indian maskmaker must have seen a mask of Beethoven somewhere, and copied it.

The Indians have a remarkable gift for portraiture in masks; some of the masks of white people used in Indian dances are modeled on the faces of living persons, and are excellent likenesses. Students of ancient Indian masks claim to have found authentic portraits, in the masks, of Spanish viceroys, and even of missionaries.

Britain Studies War Objectors

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Propaganda activities, designed to make youths eligible for conscription into conscientious objectors, are being "carefully watched" with a view to taking "special measures" if necessary, Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary, told the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir John said there is general agreement that "defense regulations should be so drawn as not to interfere with the ordinary propagation of opinion," but added:

"There is a widespread view that such activities as those referred to amount to an abuse."

A clear distinction, he said, could be drawn between conscientious objection to military service and methods used to induce conscriptable persons to take advantage of such views.

Democrats to Manage Next Inauguration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—No matter who is elected President this year his inauguration next January will be arranged by a committee dominated by Democrats.

Speaker William B. Bankhead has named Representatives Sam Rayburn of Texas, Majority Leader; Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina and Joseph Martin Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader, as House members of a committee to arrange for the inauguration.

Vice-President Garner is expected to follow the same formula as Mr. Bankhead—two Democrats and one Republican.

Winnipeg to Decide On Full Vote Issue

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (CP) — The City Council has decided on a referendum of Winnipeg electors next autumn to determine whether the civic franchise should be extended to all adult residents more than 21 years of age.

At present the franchise is extended to taxpayers and all residents more than 21 who are leaseholders or tenants. Boarders and lodgers are not deemed tenants and are not enfrancnised. A Manitoba Legislature amendment to the city charter would be necessary before the franchise could be extended to boarders and lodgers.

French Draft Cut On Account Of Crowded Quarters

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—The French Army, already fully manned, will cut in half the next contingent of youths to be called to the colors in March.

A War Ministry notice, posted Feb. 21, said that only men born in July, August and September, 1919, would be included in the next call for a section of the class of 1939.

The first half of the class was called up in November. The second half originally was expected to be summoned next month, but the recent notice meant that only the third quarter of the class would join the Army then, with the final quarter held for a later call.

Authorities said the reduction was due to crowded facilities.

Symphony Concert For Chinese Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski and Eugene Ormandy on March 21 will conduct one of the largest symphony orchestras ever assembled here in a benefit for Chinese war sufferers.

Arrangements for the noted conductors to share the podium before volunteers from the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Curtis Institute of Music were made by Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President, and Honorary Chairman of the China Aid Council.

John Frederick Lewis, Jr., President of the Academy of Music, said the orchestra would be assisted by noted soloists, including Rose Bampton, Metropolitan Opera contralto. He estimated the concert should raise $6,000.

Manitoba Plans Packing Inquiry

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, (AP)—The Manitoba Government is prepared to set up a Royal Commission to investigate the meat packing industry unless the Federal Government undertakes such an inquiry, Premier John Bracken said Feb. 23 in the Legislature.

He charged producers had lost confidence in the market.

"I am not pre-judging the packers before the facts are established," said the Premier, "but Manitoba farmers were receiving $1 a hog on the average less than the packers paid for the same hog elsewhere."

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French Prepare Convoys For New U-Boat Menace

By the Associated Press

Recognizing a "new wave" of German submarines in the North Sea, France today disclosed, however, that of 2,000 ships escorted during the war's first five months by French convoys, only three vessels had been lost.

The French fleet has supplied 116 commercial convoys and has participated in 33 others with the British, it was announced Feb. 22.

Thus with odds at present 666 to 1 against a merchant ship being sunk in French convoy, France prepared to meet the new U-boat menace, which, according to French naval experts, consisted of craft recently constructed and sent out as soon as crews could be assembled to man them.

These submarines appeared several days ago, but the number and fighting power of the group remained to be determined.

Naval Trawler Sunk

Meanwhile, the Admiralty announced Feb. 22 that the naval trawler Fifeshire had been sunk by enemy airplanes.

Two officers and 19 men were believed lost, and only one member of the crew was listed as a survivor.

The naval trawler Solon also was bombed and attacked with machine-gun fire, but the attackers were driven off and the vessel returned to port, the Admiralty said.

German raiders also set fire to the 1,524-ton Norwegian merchant steamer Akabahra off the English east coast. A coastal lifeboat stood by the ship until the flames were extinguished.

The British ship Gothic, it was disclosed, returned to port after a German plane had machine-gunned her. British fighter craft claimed to have shot one plane down on a farm in southeastern Scotland and the other at sea off Northumberland.

Nine trawlers were attacked by the German flying blockaders, and although the Fifeshire sank, raising Britain's naval losses to 29 since the start of the war, the other trawlers — newly-armed — drove off the air raiders. The Fifeshire was the first victim of air attack among the 14 British trawlers sunk.

New shipping casualties counted today were:

The 8,971-ton Netherlands tanker Den Haag (The Hague), owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey through a subsidiary, sunk by an unexplained explosion while nearing England on a New York-Rotterdam voyage, with 26 of her crew still missing. The captain and 12 seamen were picked up by a British steamer after drifting for 75 hours. One lifeboat was found empty off Lizard Head, southwest England.

The Netherlands trawler Petten, 270 tons, reported sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Her crew was saved.

The 4,760-ton Netherlands freighter Tara, which sank 60 miles southwest of Cape Finisterre, France, loaded with South American wheat. Her crew of 34 was rescued.

Survivors Reach Shore

The Norwegian steamer Ala, 933 tons, which sank after striking a wreck near the Glenans Islands, off the Brittany coast.

The 2,476-ton Norwegian steamer Steinstad, sunk by a submarine in the Atlantic Feb. 22. Eleven survivors reached shore and 13 are missing.

Sinking of the 2,621-ton Finnish steamer Brita after an explosion off the Irish coast was reported in dispatches from Amsterdam which said the ship wirelessed, "A submarine was sighted." The crew abandoned the ship.

The British steamer Leo Dawson, 4,330 tons, was nearly three weeks overdue and was presumed to have been lost with all hands.

The size of her crew and her last port of call were not disclosed.

Last Nov. 13 German authorities said she was carrying guns and would be sunk without warning as a "pirate ship."

In addition the Norwegian freighter Telnes, 1,694 tons, was almost a month overdue and feared lost. The Telnes, carrying a general cargo from Portland, Maine, and New York, was one of the foreign ships chartered by the Black Diamond Line after the Neutrality Act forced removal of its American flag vessels.

Dispatches from Norway announced that nation's war losses totaled 49 ships aggregating 168,527 tons and that 327 Norwegian lives had been lost.

The British brought into port their latest prize, the 268-ton German trawler Herrlichkeit, and interned her crew. Capture of the vessel was announced Feb. 22.

Trek Through Japanized Areas Finds Chinese in Resistance

By Hugh Deane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — First-hand evidence that Chinese resistance permeates even those sections of North China supposedly controlled most firmly by the Japanese invaders, has just been brought through the Japanese lines by a young Englishman who walked from Peiping to Sian.

Ralph Lapwood, formerly an instructor in mathematics, started his trek after offering his services to the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, localized productive units by means of which China is making up to some extent the loss of coastal industries.

To cover the co-operative movement, Mr. Lapwood had to cross the Japanese lines and walk through three Provinces. Accomplishment of his journey in three months is the more remarkable since he traveled in the midst of the North China floods, which destroyed means of communication for weeks at a time.

Such a trip afforded an excellent opportunity for gauging the progress of the guerrilla war. Mr. Lapwood interviewed many of the Eighth Route Army leaders, including Chu Teh, commander-in-chief, and many of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Government officials, who are successfully administering territory supposedly in the hands of the Japanese.

Handicapped by High Water

On July 11 Mr. Lapwood left Peking and passed through the Japanese lines. He reached Sian on Oct. 13. Seven of the intervening weeks were spent traveling; the others were passed inspecting the Border Government or waiting for swollen rivers to become navigable.

Mr. Lapwood gathered considerable information about the North China flood—a flood which some say is the worst in China's history. He avoided the plains where the flood was most severe and kept to the mountains, but even there, he said, damage was tremendous. In one county, Tang hsien, 150,000 bushels of grain were ruined, and 100,000 mow (a mow is one third of an acre) destroyed. All in all, Mr. Lapwood estimated that North China's crop this year is only about 40 per cent of last year's.

In spite of the flood catastrophe, however, the guerrillas are waging relentless war against the Japanese. They have recaptured a great area from the enemy, and in this area they are carrying out long-needed political and economic reforms. The Border Region, as this area is called, now consists of about 70 hsien (counties) in the three Provinces of Shansi, Chahar, and Hopei, Mr. Lapwood said The total population is around 12,000,000.

Taxes Cut and Simplified

The Border Region has a special government which has been permitted to carry out reforms as yet untried in West China. The land rent has been greatly reduced, and the taxes lowered and simplified. Instead of the myriad of great and petty taxes prevalent in most of China, the Border Region has one direct tax. There is an import tax, but this is designed to keep out Japanese goods and not for revenue purposes. Besides, the farmers are expected to contribute grain to the army. The officials boast that so far the Border Government has cost its citizens only $2 each.

"One cannot help being impressed by the Border Government," Mr. Lapwood said. "The officials are all young and enthusiastic and eager for reform—eager to better the livelihood of the peasants. Almost all the magistrates are under thirty. The head of the government, a young magistrate named Sung Shao-yen, is a man who would stand out anywhere—he is a stocky, smiling-faced man, keen-minded and indefatigable.

"Contrary to some reports, few of these officials are Communists. In fact most of them belong to no party. Eight per cent are nominal Communists, 1 per cent belong to the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, and 80 per cent are nonparty. The officials are probably the most efficient and honest to be found anywhere in China—at least they receive the lowest salaries."

Full Co-operation Given

Mr. Lapwood spent two months in the Border Region, interviewing people and investigating phases of the life of the community. The people, he said, seemed absolutely loyal to the Government—a basic necessity for the conduct of guerrilla warfare. The people co-operate with the Government in many ways—great and small.

"Take the postal system, for instance," Mr. Lapwood said. "In each village certain ones are delegated to carry the letters to the next village. Letters are marked with little feathers. If a letter has one feather on it, it can be taken at any convenient time. If two feathers, it must be taken soon—say within an hour. But if the letter has three on it, the mail carrier must rush away without a minute's delay. The officials claim that no letters are ever lost."

From the Border Region Mr. Lapwood slowly made his way across Shansi, being escorted across the "Japanese-held" railway by a thousand Eighth Route Army soldiers.

"Everywhere I went," Mr. Lapwood said, "I was extremely well treated.

At the Eighth Route Army Headquarters Mr. Lapwood met Chu Teh, the almost legendary Communist commander. Mr. Lapwood described Chu Teh as a gentle-eyed, fatherly, rather oldish man, very modest and unassuming. He always had time to listen to everybody—even to the hsiao huei who follow the army. The hsiao huei, or little devils, are young boys who act as orderlies—and on occasion, as spies.

Figures Mean Something

From the leaders of the Eighth Route Army Mr. Lapwood got some interesting figures about the army's activities and effectiveness. The Communists boast, he said, that these figures are the only ones in China which mean exactly what they say.

In the first year of the war, the Eighth Route Army reports that it fought 638 battles in which it inflicted 30,210 casualties upon the Japanese. In the second year it fought 2,051 battles, inflicting 34,880 casualties. In the first year the Eighth Route Army suffered losses of 7,000 killed and 20,000 wounded; in the second year, 8,611 killed and 20,812 wounded.

Besides, the Eighth Route Army took numerous puppet troops and horses and mules. In the first year of the war it destroyed 205 li of railroad (a li is one-third of a mile), 896 li of motor road, 181 bridges, and 9 railway stations. In the second year, 1,101 li of railroad, 1,565 li of motor road, 206 bridges, and 27 stations. Furthermore the army destroyed large quantities of all sorts of Japanese war material, everything from railroad engines to airplanes and mountain guns. In the first year of the war, it captured 6,496 rifles, 249 machine guns, 7,035 blankets, and 2,873 overcoats; in the second year, 14,180 rifles, 313 machine guns, 7,045 blankets, and 3,372 overcoats. These are only sample figures.

"Of course I don't know how accurate these figures are," Mr. Lapwood said, "but I wore one of these captured overcoats, so I know there's some truth to them! I'm sure, however, that the Eighth Route Army is still as effective as ever against the Japanese. As far as that part of China is concerned, I'm optimistic about China's chances for successful resistance."

Germans Seized

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 26 (AP)—A British warship took 14 passengers off the Portuguese liner Nyassa homeward bound from Portuguese African colonies, her captain reported today on arriving at Madeira.

Canada War Cost Is $375,000,000

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's first year cost of the war has been figured at $375,000,000 and will increase to at least $500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, Finance Minister Ralston said Feb. 21.

A breakdown of the first-year cost to Sept. 1 next, shows the following: Army, $197,000,000; air force $88,000,000; Dominion's share in the British Commonwealth air-training plan, $50,000,000; Navy, $40,000,000.

Oslo Opens Altmark Inquiry

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 23 (AP)—Norwegian authorities today opened a formal investigation at Akersund, near Gjessingfjord, of the British raid Feb. 16 on the German prison ship Altmark.

Norwegian naval officers and eye-witnesses of the encounter between the British destroyer Cossack and the Altmark, in which British prisoners aboard the Altmark were seized, will be questioned.

The newspaper Aftenposten said that the authorities would seek to find out who began the shooting, whether Germans who fled ashore from the Altmark were fired upon from the Cossack and whether it was true that a German sailor who jumped into the fjord from the Altmark was not allowed to go aboard a Norwegian torpedo boat.

Work meanwhile was being carried out to float the Altmark, stranded since the encounter with the Cossack.

Britain Asks:

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Great Britain will await Norway's answer to questions concerning the Altmark, German prison ship raided last week by the British Navy in Norwegian waters, before replying to Norway's protest, a reliable source said today.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax handed a series of questions last week end to the Norwegian Minister, Erik Colban. These included whether the Altmark was searched and, if so, what was found; what action the Norwegian authorities would have taken had they found prisoners aboard; and why Norwegian warships were with the German vessel if she were considered a merchantman.

Norway, protesting against the raid in which British prisoners were freed from the Altmark, demanded respect for Norwegian neutrality in the future and said she expected Britain to "hand over the prisoners, pay damages and give satisfaction."

Since then the Foreign Minister, Halvdan Koht, reported to Norway's Parliament that the Altmark had the right to navigate in Norwegian waters, regardless of whether she carried prisoners, but denied that Norway knew British prisoners were aboard the vessel.

'Expensive Ski' Lessons Aid Finnish Relief

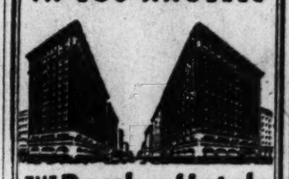
SUN VALLEY, Idaho (AP)—The ski instruction better be good or three Easterners will figure they're not getting their money's worth.

Mrs. Kate Davis Pulitzer of New York City and Mrs. Frederick Catherwood of Bryn Mawr, Pa., paid $350 for an hour's lessons form Hans Hauser. Frederick Warburg, New York City banker, offered $450 for instruction from Miss Clarita Heath. The two Sun Valley Ski instructors won't get the $800, though. It goes to the Finnish relief fund.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
February 23, 1940

Oscar, the Waldorf's Famous Host, Prefers Corn Beef and Cabbage

Kings and Queens, Diplomats and Presidents, Whose Special Dishes Are Oscar's Special Care, Like Equally Simple Food, He Tells Us

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The chandeliers of the great ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria are lighted. Immaculately uniformed waiters are deftly putting the finishing touches to the long rows of tables which gleam with highly polished silver and sparkling glass. In masses of fragrant beauty are carefully arranged flowers. The orchestra is in place. All is in readiness for a formal banquet.

Quietly officiating over this scene of activity is a small man in trimly fitting white tie and tails. From time to time an assistant approaches, speaks respectfully, and goes away. And now the guests begin to arrive. The small man, whose graying hair is brushed upward over the left temple, with just the slightest suggestion of the "gay 90's," bows graciously.

"Good evening, madam," he says. "Good evening, sir."

Some of the guests he calls by name. And many of them stop to chat a moment—to ask about his place in the country, or his grandchildren, perhaps. They, too, know him by name and appear proud of the privilege of responding to his greeting with, "Good evening, Oscar."

Famous Host

For this is Oscar of the Waldorf, the famous host of a hotel known around the world—the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. This is Oscar, the one-time bus-boy whose name has become a by-word for excellent cuisine. This is the man who has unobtrusively shared the limelight with kings and queens and presidents, with the richest men and women in the world, with notables who have excelled in almost every field of human endeavor. This is the Swiss immigrant boy of 1883, who today sits in his comfortable office directing a large staff of assistants and surrounded by mementoes of his numerous triumphs — decorations presented by heads of foreign nations, photographs of famous persons, loving cups. And this is the man, who, in looking round at these evidences of success, can say with a twinkle in his eye: "Through it all, I still wear the same size hat."

Perhaps the reason for Oscar's unassuming simplicity lies in that one photograph which he keeps in the silver frame on his desk. After showing you the photographic gallery of "greats" decorating the walls of his office, he will take up this picture, as one who has saved the best for the last, and say, "This is my wife."

When you have looked at the likeness of the woman with the kindly smile and the understanding eyes, he will gaze at it a moment, too, and say, "She passed on last year. She helped me in everything I did. She is responsible for all that I am."

How She Helped

Strange that so many famous men have used that phrase in speaking of their wives! What wonderful ability was it that these wives had? Share the secret, Oscar. How can a wife best help her husband? How did your wife help you?

Oscar seemed a little bewildered when the interviewer put the question to him. But the answer, like all great things, was a simple one when it came.

"She listened to my troubles, you know," he explained. "When I would come home tired and cross about something, she would calm me, and say, 'Go to bed. You'll feel better about it in the morning.'"

Mrs. Tschirky (for Tschirky is Oscar's seldom-used surname) was cashier in her brother's restaurant when Oscar saw her first. He knew at once he wanted her for his wife.

"We were 17 when we met," he related. "We agreed to be married when we were 21. And we were. It was not like the quick marriages of young folks today."

Their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated with a lavish banquet in typical Waldorf-Astoria style. On this occasion Oscar, who had planned and carried out hundreds of similar affairs, sat down beside his bride of 50 years ago, relieved of every care and duty. His two sons, his daughter, and two grandchildren sat at a special table; more than eleven hundred distinguished guests were present; and the tokens of affection and esteem that poured in were heart-warming.

His Hobby

Recently Oscar has taken up wood carving as a hobby which he pursues during week ends at his country home at New Paltz, N. Y. Each year the Waldorf-Astoria holds an Arts and Crafts Exhibition at which employees of the hotel display oil paintings, watercolors, metal work and examples of needlework and culinary arts—any handicraft with which they enrich their spare moments. Desiring to enter into the spirit of that contest, Oscar at the age of 72 took up his old interest of wood carving, which he had learned as a boy of 13 in Switzerland. He turned out a model Swiss chalet that was awarded first prize by the judging committee in 1938.

As host of the Waldorf for 47 years, Oscar has become familiar with the tastes of many famous persons. Sir Thomas Lipton said that he had never been better cared for in his travels throughout the world than in the hands of Oscar, and the elder J. Pierpont Morgan would have no one else supervise his meal.

Cheese soufflé was ordered for dessert on most occasions by the present Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, who stopped frequently at the Waldorf-Astoria during his visit to this country in 1919; and plovers' eggs, of which he was especially fond, were specially procured for his pleasure.

Premier Laval's Choice

Typical American dishes were requested by Premier Laval of France during his visit to New York in 1931. He had his wish. The Waldorf's Home Kitchen, which specializes in real American home cooking, prepared for the Premier — Cherrystone clams on the half shell, Yankee pot roast with vegetables, pumpkin pie, American cheese, and large coffee with cream. The Premier pronounced the dinner delicious and "altogether different."

Fruit and cheese is the dessert invariably ordered by former President Hoover at the Waldorf. The late President Taft, on the other hand, refused desserts altogether. He did like baked apples, however, and Oscar's first notice to the kitchen upon Mr. Taft's arrival was to be ready to serve baked apples. His dinner order was usually: two broiled lamb chops, a baked potato, and plain spinach.

Accompanied by his own staff of cooks and cooking equipment, Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, paid a visit to the Waldorf in 1896, bringing with him his own eggs, packed in clay. These eggs, considered a rare delicacy by the Chinese, are at their best when they reach the age of 100 years. Bird's nest soup and shark's fins were among the dishes prepared for the Oriental diplomat by his Chinese cooks in the Waldorf kitchen.

"Just Oscar"

Oscar is known at the new Waldorf-Astoria as host and head of the catering business, but when pressed for a title himself, he doggedly avers, "I'm just Oscar!"

"I have been called a chef," he says, "but I am not a cook and never was. I worked up in the hotel business from bus-boy at the old Hoffman House to waiter at Delmonico's. When the Waldorf opened in 1893, I was employed as headwaiter. I know good food and can judge cooking; I plan menus and arrange parties, but the only actual cooking I have ever done was as headwaiter at the old Waldorf, where the products of my chafing dish became so popular that at last I had to give the chafing dish up because it did not allow me time for my other duties. At that time I devised a machine for preparing four chafing dishes at once, and it proved successful in supplying the demand."

Chafing Dish Specialty

The following Waldorf recipe for spaghetti is typical of the chafing dish specialties of Oscar:

1 pound best spaghetti, cooked to medium tenderness
2 fresh tomatoes, skinned and diced
1 small chopped onion
8 ounces braised beef, shredded
8 ounces of butter
8 ounces grated Parmesan cheese
2 ounces chopped mixed herbs.

Melt four ounces of the butter in a saucepan. Add the chopped onion and cook for two minutes. Then add the tomatoes and cook for five minutes, after which the shredded braised beef is added. Allow to cook for six minutes, then add the herbs. Dress in a special chafing dish, placing the spaghetti, which has been well drained, on the bottom. Mix the remaining butter with the Parmesan cheese and add. Season to taste and finish on top with special sauce. Serve very hot and add more Parmesan cheese if desired.

Chantilly Charlotte

A typical Waldorf dessert is Chantilly Charlotte, made thus: Line a dome-shaped mold with lady's-finger biscuits, arranging them artistically according to taste; put into a basin, one pint or more of thick cream, and whisk it with an egg-beater until it is formed into a stiff froth. For one pint of cream, add gradually four ounces of powdered sugar and one-half ounce of soaked gelatin. Flavor the cream with a few drops of essence of violets, or any desired flavor; pour it carefully into the mold with the biscuits, and pack the mold in salt and pounded ice for an hour or two. When it is ready to serve, turn the contents of the mold carefully out on a fancy dish and serve.

One of the most universally known of all the recipes concocted by Oscar is Waldorf salad.

"Yes, I made that up," he told the interviewer. "But my original salad was just cubed apples and celery mixed up in mayonnaise and served on a leaf of lettuce. Now they add all kinds of things—nuts and dates and whatnot!"

Oscar himself eats only twice a day, morning and evening. He is fond of the simpler foods—particularly boiled beef with horseradish sauce, and corn beef and cabbage.

May we introduce Oscar, famed host of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City? 1—Here he is helping two Camp Fire Girls to put the finishing touches on their Silver Jubilee Wish Cake. 2—Oscar samples the soup in the kitchens of the Waldorf-Astoria. 3—Oscar is shown with his wife, the late Mrs. Tschirky, as they were photographed upon the occasion of their Golden Wedding Anniversary. 4—It took Oscar 150 hours to execute this model of a Swiss Chalet, which won for him a special Grand Prize at the 1938 Arts and Crafts Exhibition for employees of the Waldorf-Astoria. He learned wood carving when a boy in Switzerland.

Hawes Closes Shop To Study Mass Production

Elizabeth Hawes, one of America's foremost dress designers and the author of "Fashion Is Spinach," recently closed her exclusive custom-made dressmaking establishment in New York City. She will open a laboratory for the primary purpose of experimentation for mass production.

Miss Hawes declares that her activities outside her own shop—that is, her writing, lecturing, and designing for wholesalers—have convinced her that "American designing is mass production designing." Therefore, although expensive, custom-made businesses in New York may have their most flourishing years ahead, due to the European situation, Miss Hawes believes that mass production designing is the coming field because it will meet the problems of consumers with an average American income. She states: "I believe that the next ten years will see the problems of designing really solved here in America, for the designer and also for the public who must dress on a limited amount of money. I think that expensive custom-made establishments, such as Hawes, Inc., will ultimately become laboratories for mass production or will disappear altogether.

"Some of my present employees will set up a small workroom called Hawes Customers Inc. Here I shall have a laboratory where I can design for a few customers and experiment on hats, gloves, bags, shoes, suspenders. My primary interest in this designing will be its future application to mass production.

"Although this custom-made laboratory method of designing for wholesale may finally disappear, at the moment it seems a necessary step because the wholesalers in America have never made any real provision for experimentation. France has been their laboratory, a fact which I believe has caused a good deal of confusion for the public and for the American designers in mass production. I think that in the next few years the manufacturers will find they will profit by permitting their designers to draw their ideas from the people who will ultimately wear the clothes.

"I now have one wholesale job, working on classic felt hats for a well known hat company. These hats retail for $5 and, like all people who were originally trained in France where there is no mass production, I never cease to be amazed at what wonderful things can be done in wholesale. A lot of ready-made things are no more satisfactory to me than to the public. I base my ideas of public dissatisfaction on my continuous fan mail from "Fashion Is Spinach" and on the hundreds of women with whom I have talked as I worked in stores or made lecture tours through the country. The consumer certainly has her problems; but those problems can be solved at prices the average woman can afford."

Here's a Gay Way to Be Thrifty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Believe it or not, tomorrow is pay day and I've got a dollar left! Let's go somewhere special for lunch."

How familiar those words are to the young business woman. And how easy it is to let those few left-over dollars take wing after all, before the next salary check is cashed.

One business girl, however, has established a "believe-it-or-not fund" into which goes every extra dollar she finds in her purse, come pay day. This young woman dislikes budgets and keeping track of expenditures. Her plan is to allow each month a definite amount for living expenses at home, and for a program of saving. With these sums taken out of her salary she allots herself funds for "running expenses," which include transportation to business, luncheons, church contributions, and the hairdresser—those expenses which she knows she must incur. In addition she allows for minor miscellaneous expenses; stockings will develop runs, heels will need to be straightened, and stocks of face powder, nail polish, and similar items will need to be replenished. A reasonable sum is allowed for entertainment.

Perhaps some week, however, the local playhouse will offer no enticing film. Or she will be "taken" to lunch. This means a surplus next pay day. And the believe-it-or-not box in her bureau drawer proves an incentive to tuck that dollar or two away.

Over a period of months here is what one believe-it-or-not box paid for: a permanent wave, a dentist's bill, club dues, subscriptions to periodicals, Community Chest contribution, and theater tickets.

Next to come out of the box—believe it or not—was half a dozen sterling silver spoons.

C. W.

Pomander

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A spicy golden-colored ball
Sits on my pantry shelves.
And working on its rounded sides
Are many little elves.

The ball is just an orange,
Each elf a pungent clove,
Which reaches far below the peel
To find the juicy trove.

No perfume from Arabia,
(I speak with friendly candor),
Can equal this which sweetly flows
From my homemade pomander.

Miriam Dean Blackburn

N. B.—This Pomander may be kept for years. The cloves preserve the fruit. The idea is an old-fashioned one. An apple may be used, if preferred. Some housewives dust the fruit with cinnamon or extra spice.

At Home on a Sheep Ranch

Homemaking Adventures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A country school teacher usually has little choice concerning her boarding place, but occasionally she goes to live in a country home that is so outstandingly a "happy, congenial place of abode" that the memory of it remains ever after as a rich experience. To share in the activities of a happy, efficient ranchwife can be a most agreeable way for a teacher to spend after-school hours. For she gets everyday lessons thus in expressing hospitality, patience and order, with time left over in which to feed and play with the sheep dogs, the kittens, the calves, the baby chicks and the frisky lambs.

* * *

One such school year, when home was a big sheep ranch in eastern Oregon, a teacher had a large and pleasant bedroom with ruffled curtains as faintly pink as the orchard blossoms that, toward the end of the school year, so delicately scented the air with their sweetness. A friendly plum tree rubbed lovingly against the white ranch house in the winter winds, making gentle purring sounds like an old cat brushing lazily against its mistress. Toward spring the south windows were opened wide to welcome the warm Chinook wind that came so softly, after a winter of snow and ice, to melt the snows and dry the resulting moisture.

During the winter the sheep were fed from the big sheep barn; and of course the sheep men were fed at the big ranch table. Good food, pleasantly served, was the rule in this household. And by an unwritten law common on ranches, sheepmen, family and teacher carried out their own dishes after each meal. A small enough help to the ranchwife, who had canned and preserved and otherwise prepared most of the food from start to finish!

Soon came the time of lambing, and to the early spring sounds of rushing water in the creek, returning birds calling from tree tops, and shouting children gathering the wildflowers, was added the constant "ba ba" of little lambs, with now and then the tinkle of a sheepbell or a cowbell coming clearly in the fresh country air.

* * *

Later in the spring came shearing. The teacher was surprised one morning as she looked out of her window, to see that a tent village, like a growth of giant mushrooms, had sprung up over night. The shearers had come! Then for a few days the ranchwife had eighteen to cook for, and great inroads were made on the food from the cellar. The shearers left as suddenly as they had come and the work of the ranch settled back to normal. There was time to enjoy the flowers and the blossoming orchard, and to make plans for summer.

Soon the sheep would be taken to the mountain range, but then there would be hay to put up and hay men to cook for. It was nearly time for the school year to end. The children were becoming impatient—they would prefer to be home now, playing along the creeks, riding their horses and helping their parents with chores. Some would go to the mountains. The teacher would leave, too, taking with her many happy memories.

A. B. K.

Iowa Clubwomen Buy Towels To Help the Blind

By Mrs. Carl W. Reed

President, Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cresco, Iowa

For a number of years the clubwomen of Iowa have carried on a project that they feel is very worth while. Practically every club member in the State has bought at least one towel, each year, hemmed by women who are blind, but who live in their homes and not in institutions.

Our State Commission for the Blind buys the toweling, which is a linen suitable for hand use, or for wiping dishes, and their representative passes out the towels ready to be hemmed. Each towel that is hemmed brings nine cents to the woman who hems it, and oftentimes she can hem six or eight in a day. Counting the price of the toweling and the cost of hemming, each towel costs the clubwoman who buys it, thirty cents. Last year over thirty thousand of these towels were bought by the clubwomen of Iowa.

These blind women, who have no other occupation, are very anxious for the work, and it is quite a wonderful thing to watch them hemming the towels. Their fingers do double duty, for they serve both as working agents to do the actual sewing, and as eyes, to feel the way along the hem. We who have perfectly good eyes could do no better work.

The demand for the towels to hem is always greater than the number that can be supplied, for the small income received for this work is often a necessity in the home. It gives a great feeling of satisfaction to the sightless to know that even though they are thus handicapped, they can still contribute to the income of their homes.

This work is carried on in our State through the Education Department of our State Federation of Women's Clubs. One clubwoman, preferably from the Commission for the Blind, heads the committee. She has a member on this committee from each of the nine districts of our State. The Congressional and the Federation of Women's Clubs' districts coincide. These district members contact every club in the district and ask the president to appoint some woman in her club to look after the sale of the towels for the club.

The chairman for the State sends to each district the approximate number of towels she thinks will be sold. Then each "towel woman" in each club notifies the district member of this committee how many towels she has sold in her club. Soon the towels are on hand, and the money rolls in. Last year $3,136.98 was earned by the blind women in their homes. Our clubwomen spent $9,452.60 for this project alone. Everyone was getting something. The clubwoman was getting a towel well worth the price, and the blind woman was earning something in her own way.

By carrying out this project each year, we not only contribute to the incomes of these handicapped women, but we contribute to their peace of mind as well. This last is nearly always of greater importance than anything else.

Almost every year, a new pattern in the linen for the towels has been used. Some years, we have had colored borders; some years, we have had colored hems; at other times they have been plain; but of late we have had the multiple stripes in gay colors that will match any housewife's kitchen. To the women who hem these towels with their fine, painstaking stitches, the colors make no difference. To them, they are a blessed relief from boredom, an occupation for restless hands, a means of earning a small private income; be the color of the linen the gayest red or yellow, or the dullest gray or white.

This is just one of the many projects carried on by the more than nine hundred clubs in Iowa—but if we were organized for no other purpose, we would find it worth while.

This is the first of a series of articles on women's club projects.

Notice to Garden Column Readers

The Friday Garden Column, which has been appearing on this page, will hereafter be published in the news columns on Tuesdays, beginning March 5.

Garden Editor

Peanuts Add Variety To The Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One crop that was especially large in the United States this year was peanuts, and the Southern growers have been making every effort to increase the use of peanuts. The housewife can use peanuts in cookies or as an inexpensive salad garnish. Bananas, rolled in mayonnaise and in chopped peanuts, and served on lettuce with a peanut butter dressing make an attractive dessert salad. Peanuts are used mainly in cooking in the form of peanut butter. A delectable frosting can be made by blending peanut butter and a tablespoon or two of cream into a confectioners' sugar and butter frosting. Spread this on your favorite chocolate cake, and see if the family don't come back for more.

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'A Passenger to Bali' Opens—New Films on Boston Screens

Walter Huston Starred In New Play at Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

Walter Huston, I'm afraid, will have to keep on looking for a suitable vehicle. Certainly he has not found it in "A Passenger to Bali," the Ellis St. Joseph play in which he is now appearing at the Shubert Theater in Boston, by way of tuning up for a New York opening.

The truth is that the best thing about this production is the mechanical end of it. The whole action takes place on a freighter. The settings are good, the offstage sound effects are excellent, and there is even a rocking stage by means of which the ship may be seen rolling. Unfortunately it cannot show the vessel pitching, so perhaps it would be as well to pass up this effect. But the lifeboat is very realistic, and the sounds of ports and of the open sea are grand.

But sound effects do not a drama make, nor moving sets a role. This play never wins our credence, and its leading part is not Mr. Huston's line of country at all. Mr. St. Joseph has attempted something in the Conrad - Hughes - Maugham line, but it doesn't come off. And it is a question whether a more expert dramatist could have done much with his theme.

* * *

Mr. Huston plays one Walkes, who passes himself off as a clergyman to obtain a last-minute passage from Shanghai for Bali. It turns out that he is wanted by the police of every port in the East. Or rather, the police of Shanghai want him, but no other port will have him. Captain English, therefore, is in the position of carrying this man-without-a-country for the duration, like a living Flying Dutchman.

Not a bad situation in itself, but it doesn't work out very persuasively. The passenger is represented as having a mysterious influence over the crew, and even over the officers. He gets the crew drunk and proclaims himself king of the ship. These proceedings take up most of the play, and meanwhile of course the captain stands by allowing things to happen which no ship's captain would permit for five minutes, unless he were a featured player making way for a star.

* * *

The captain is represented as being so faithful a seaman that he will fulfill his duty, however distasteful. But is it not a part of his duty to keep discipline on his ship? Even at the end, when the passenger has admittedly been guilty of fomenting mutiny, and the captain decides to leave him on the sinking ship, he waits while this improbable villain talks some more. The captain had more patience than audiences are likely to have.

Most of the acting did little to make the story more plausible. Mr. Huston, as I have hinted, is simply not the man to suggest the sinister power of this penny-dreadful villain. Colin Keith-Johnston, of the charming manners, can perhaps hardly be expected to deceive us into thinking he is a freighter captain, even so long-suffering a one. William Harrigan is more believable as the first mate, though his accent was Scotch-Irish rather than Yorkshire.

The most illusive bit of acting was done by Cecil Humphreys as the British consul at Shanghai, a suave, cynical, and somewhat effeminate gentleman who suggested to Captain English that if a man whom no country acknowledged were to disappear, no questions would be asked. Edgar Stehli and Victor Beecroft were satisfactory. Harry Lowe's Chew seemed singularly un-Chinese. The bad language that is occasionally used appeared to be for the most part dragged in.

'A Passenger to Bali'

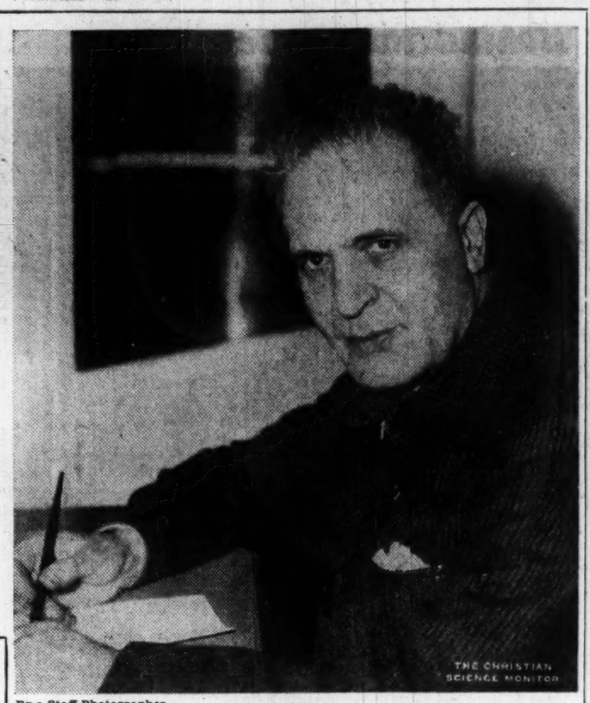
Shubert Theater, Boston—Beginning Feb. 22, 1940, Montgomery Ford presents Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," a new play by Ellis St. Joseph, staged by John Huston, settings by Lawrence L. Goldwasser, lighting by Feder. The cast:

Mr. Slaughter.....William Harrigan
Kali.....Kaie Deel
Mr. Wrangle.....Victor Beecroft
Chew.....Harry Lowe
Captain English.....Colin Keith-Johnston
Rev. Mr. Walkes.....Walter Huston
Minheer Van Matsys.....Edgar Stehli
Hon. Mr. Chisholm.....Cecil Humphreys
Crew—Tony Avila, Pete Alcopra, Benito Aliwanag, John Bermudez, Rosal Bentulan, Don Cabanila, Aurelio Dobs, Vincent Lascano, Paul Navarre.

Talbot

Betty Field

To be heard in radiocast of "Two on an Island," CBS-WEEI, tonight at 8.



By a Staff Photographer

Bruno Walter

Conducts NBC Symphony Orchestra Saturday, 10 p. m., NBC-Blue-WBZ.

'Two on Island' Radiocast

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Promising week-end radio entertainment, in a full schedule of many excellent events, includes such features as Betty Field, juvenile star, in an air version of "Two on an Island"; the premiere of "Luncheon at the Waldorf"; a Ted Malone visit to the home of Stephen Foster; Grace Moore singing in the Sunday Evening Hour; and Rudy Vallee in a dramatic role.

Tonight

Drama:

Richard Bonelli, baritone, is guest of "Yesterday's Children," which will offer version of his favorite story, "Daedalus and Icarus," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Betty Field is supported by John Craven in radio version of play in which she is currently appearing in New York, in Kate Smith's Hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Saturday

Talks, interviews:

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is scheduled to report to the British Empire on "The Progress of the War," in special address from Birmingham, Eng., CBS-WEEI, MSB-WAAB, 10 a. m.

Premiere of "Luncheon at the Waldorf," which is literally that, luncheon at the Empire Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, a program of woman's world—theater, fashions, current events and society—with Ilka Chase as mistress of ceremonies, offers interviews with Lotte Lehmann and Zasu Pitts in its first airing; also music by Frank Luther, tenor, and Paul Baron's Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:30.

Jim Britt, Yankee-Colonial sports commentator, reports semi-finals of National Ski Jumping trials from Berlin, N. H., Colonial-WAAB, 3:30; airs his "Sports Roundup," with interviews of noted ski jumpers, Yankee-WNAC, 6:15; also, on Sunday, ski finals, Colonial-WAAB, 3:30.

Finish of three-mile and one-mile events from National A. A. U. Indoor Track and Field Meet, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Serious music:

Giovanni Martinelli, Elisabeth Rethberg and Lawrence Tibbett sing the lead roles in Verdi's "Otello," in Metropolitan Opera program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

League of Composers Concert, from Philadelphia, presents such contemporary works as Oscar Levant's Two Pieces for Violin and Piano, with composer at keyboard; Vincent Persichetti playing his Five Poems for Piano; Isadore Freed, pianist, in his Rhapsody for Viola and Piano; Paul Nordhoff playing his Suite for Piano; Leonard Bernstein as pianist in his Three Pieces for Two Clarinets, Two Bassoons and Piano, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Bruno Walter programs Vincent d'Indy's "Istar" Variations, Ravel's Rhapsody Espagnole and Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C Major, for NBC Symphony Orchestra concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

Biography of Millet, French painter, in "Art for Your Sake," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Elsa Lanchester, English player, stars in "The Women Stay at Home," an English "home front" story, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Rammelt's "My Godfather, the Emperor," Dutch comedy, by NBC Radio Guild, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Sunday

Serious Music:

Music Hall concert to present songs by Viola Philo, soprano; Chopin item by Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Purcell's Suite for Strings, Sinigaglia's Two Characteristic Pieces for Strings, excerpts from Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings, by orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

"Great Plays" shifts to music drama offering Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance," with cast of NBC soloists and orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

John Barbirolli programs Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto, No. 3, Shostakovitch's "Golden Age" Ballet and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, in F Minor, in Philharmonic concert, CBS-WEEI, 3.

NBC Civic Concert Division commemorates decade of operation with hour concert featuring Flagstad, Rethberg, Giannini, Pinza, among others, as soloists, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Chamber music devotees, who wish to tune WJZ direct, may pick up the New Friends of Music concert offering a Mozart Trio, a Sonata for Four Hands and a Brahms Viola Quintet, NBC-Blue network, 6:05.

Grace Moore sings her inevitable Puccini, the "Mi Chiamano Mimi" aria from "La Bohème," the coloratura "Maids of Cadiz" and Cadman's "Joy," in Sunday Evening Hour; orchestra includes two Tchaikovsky items, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

Edward G. Robinson, Joseph Calleia, Leatrice Joy and Isabel Jewell are co-starred in "Blind Alley," a modern "thriller," in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Joan Blondell supports Orson Welles in "Only Angels Have Wings," aviation story, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Variety:

Miriam Hopkins, Sam Levene, Betty Hutton and Luther-Layman Singers, among guests on "The Pursuit of Happiness," CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Talks, Forums:

Ted Malone's Pilgrimage of Poetry carries him to the home of Stephen Foster, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

"War Myths" is the University of Chicago Round Table topic, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York and Sheridan Downey of California speak, respectively, for "Social Security and the Townsend Plan," in American Forum; also panel discussion, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Monday

Serious music:

Rochester Civic Orchestra plays a Mendelssohn, Corelli, Gretry-Mottl and Delibes program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:30.

Cincinnati Conservatory String Quartet plays Edgar Stillman-Kelley's Piano Quintet, Op. 20, CBS-WEEI, 4.

Richard Crooks sing songs of Cadman, Rachmaninoff and Foster, orchestra plays Offenbach, Gounod, and Brahms items, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Philip Manuel and Gavin Williamson, harpsichordists, are guests of Alec Templeton, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Handel's "Utrecht" Te Deum and Jubilate, written in celebration of the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, sung by Curtis Institute chorus, with orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Drama:

Rudy Vallee appears in "Swing High, Swing Low," first full-length radio dramtic role, with Virginia Bruce in support, in Radio Theater, CBC-WEEI, 9.

'Northwest Passage'

Implying that there is to be a sequel, "Northwest Passage (Book I—Rogers' Rangers)" has come to the screen as Technicolorful as all outdoors and as exciting as the events with which Kenneth Roberts filled his semi-historical novel. Its action, mostly of the more violent sort, commences with a slight barroom fracas and expands to include the portage of heavy rowboats over a hill, the wiping out of an Indian village, long marches through the wilderness, and other exploits which seem likely to put Rogers' Rangers several jumps ahead of the Lone Ranger in the affections of small boys. Nor should its manifold excitements be lost upon the grown-up contingent.

Action is as action does and King Vidor hardly gives the cast—or the spectator—a moment for catching the breath before he has us all plunging into some new adventure. While praising "Northwest Passage" on this score, one cannot help wishing that, in composing the script, Laurence Stallings and Talbot Jennings had clipped the wings of their flights of oratory a little more closely.

Before resuming applause, there is one other reservation. It is that the Indians, who were defending what they supposed to be their own territory, have been once more presented as merely vengeful rogues and villains. Such incidents as the massacre by the Rangers of the Indians—one of the most sanguine of its kind we have seen—were perhaps necessary to protect pioneer outposts. But the Rangers appear hardly less savage than the Abenakis whom they are commissioned to destroy.

Otherwise, "Northwest Passage" is an admirable piece of action drama. Romance is allowed to raise its pretty head only for a moment at the beginning and at the end of the picture. Considering that the head belongs to no less lovely a young woman than Ruth Hussey, the temptation to use her more often must have been considerable. Miss Hussey plays the role of Elizabeth Browne, whose espoused, Langdon Towne (Robert Young), is told off in short order by Papa Browne when he confesses that he intends supporting his wife by painting. Young Towne has previously been invited to leave Harvard for caricaturing the professors. Attempting to drown his troubles in rum, Towne runs afoul of the king's representative. In his flight to escape jail, he and his crony, "Hunk" Marriner (Walter Brennan), inadvertently join Major Rogers' Rangers.

After wiping out the Abenaki village, the Rangers begin their journey back to a fort which is supposed to have been stocked with food. Driven by starvation, but against Rogers' judgment, the soldiers vote to split into three parties and to meet later at a designated spot. One contingent is destroyed. Finally, after further hardships, the straggling Rangers arrive at their destination, only to find it deserted. But, like the United States Cavalry in later western epics, the British Redcoats arrive in time to save the day. Spencer Tracy turns in another of those rugged, good-humored, iron-jawed performances which constitute much of his best work. His Major is just right even though he does experience harder going with some of the script than with the Indians.

The companion picture at the State and Orpheum Theaters is "The Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William and Joan Perry.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Gulliver's Travels — Capitol (Arlington), Strand (Waverley), Bellevue (Roslindale), Capitol (Somerville), Ball Square (Somerville), Medford (Medford) and Princess (Wakefield).

First Love—Jamaica (Jamaica Plain).

On Your Toes—Kenmore Square (Back Bay).

The Great Victor Herbert—University (Cambridge), Needham (Needham), West Newton (West Newton), and New Melrose (Melrose).

Gone With the Wind—St. George (Framingham), entire week starting Feb. 25.

Drums Along the Mohawk—Park (Everett).

Plays for Boston

"Revelation," Robert E. Sherwood's new play, starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, may be expected in Boston during the course of a try-out tour that will include Providence, Baltimore, and Washington. According to an announcement from the Playwrights Company, the play will open in New York in late April, after a five weeks tour. Mr. Lunt will direct the play and the cast will include Sydney Greenstreet and Richard Whorf. The latter will design the three stage settings.

"An International Incident," according to the New York Times, will open at the Wilbur Theater on March 20 and continue through March 30.

'Brother Rat And a Baby'

"Brother Rat and a Baby," as the lady said, gets off to a good finish. In other words, the final achievement of marital bliss for its three principal couples spreads such a general atmosphere of good cheer that you are willing to overlook some of the more labored farcical devices by which the dénouément is postponed. You are even willing to forgive the script writers, John Monks, Jr., and Fred Finklehoffe for contriving a sextet of young folk who could never exist outside a movie plot.

Take Billy Randolph, for instance. He just never will grow up. He is hard at work as ever—remember "Brother Rat"—fixing everything for everybody. Hearing that V. M. I. is about to choose a new athletic coach, he wires friend "Bing" Edwards to throw up his post as sports mentor at a Kentucky high school and bring wife Kate and baby Commencement to New York to impress Randolph pere and Major Terry, who are to make the selection. En route, Commencement swallows a woman's ten-cent-store diamond ring. In a manner much too complicated to explain, the $200 with which Kate's uncle Harper, was to have bought a present for a South American official is used to pay off the theft. So . . . and so . . and so. . . .

"Brother Rat and a Baby" has its funny moments such as the scrimmage over the telegram announcing that Commencement is safe. Too often, however, it substitutes for the legitimate pace of farce, shots showing Billy running hither and yon to perpetrate some new outrage on the public.

'The Swiss Family Robinson'

In bringing "The Swiss Family Robinson" to the screen, Gene Towne and Graham Baker are faced by a problem. They are translating into the factual language of the camera the imaginary world of one of the classics of juvenile literature. The film, which has come to the Keith Memorial in a double bill with "Reno," does not seem to be completely successful. It might be questioned whether any movie version of Johann David Wyss' story could be entirely satisfying to adults whose anticipations are colored by vague childhood recollections.

The picture begins in London during the Napoleonic wars with the decision of the elder Robinson to take his family to a new land where his sons could grow up more in the manner that he desired. Hollywood's technicians have been called upon to devise a tempest sufficient to wreck the vessel in which the family had embarked, and, more difficult, to furnish the island on which they were stranded with the wonders that made the yarn delightful to youngsters. Perhaps memory is at fault, but there do not seem to be quite so many gadgets in this cinema narrative as there were in the book. And was the mother of the family quite so discouraged about their change in circumstances as she seems to be on the screen?

However that may be, the film recounts the business of transporting all sorts of supplies from the wrecked ship to the island. The house is built in the trees. The boys learn various bits of odd trades from their father. Work is started on a boat. A hurricane descends upon them. This seems to have been a windy section of the ocean. And eventually a ship comes in sight to take the older boys back to Europe.

The period flavor adds to rather than detracts from the film. Thomas Mitchell does the part of the elder Robinson. Edna Best is the mother, and Freddie Bartholomew, Terry Kilburn, and Tim Holt are the three older boys. One of the most amusing bits of acting is that of Baby Bobby Quillan, who is as likable a tot as that screen has seen in some time.

"Reno" is the story of a man whose obsession for wealth and success finally drives his wife from him. The business of divorce which has built his prosperity kills his happiness. Years later as a gambling operator he saves his daughter from divorce.

'Judge Hardy and Son'

Andy Hardy has tire trouble. That seems to be the starting point for "Judge Hardy and Son." Or maybe it was the case that came to the attention of Judge Hardy, about the couple who were to be dispossessed of their home. The Judge was not completely convinced when they told him that there were no children who could be called upon for help, and he mentioned some names to Andy, thinking the boy might be of assistance.

But whatever might be considered the key to the plot, Andy and his father, impersonated once more by Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone, manage to come out all right in this latest of the adventures of the Hardy Family, now on the screen at the Metropolitan. There are many complications before the end is reached. There is an essay contest, for instance. Andy runs up several bills—for tires among other things—and it looks as though he might have difficulty in paying them. The doctor is called in for Mrs. Hardy, and for a time the family is worried about her.

Both in the essay contest and the search for the daughter of the couple whom Judge Hardy wished to aid, Andy devotes his attention to some girls whom he thinks might be of assistance to him, and that does not help his standing temporarily with Polly. But those who have followed earlier accounts of the Hardy Family know how those things go.

Master Mickey and Mr. Stone do the best of the acting. Both of them manage their roles with the ease and naturalness that have helped to make the series popular. Maria Ouspenskaya and Egon Brecher have brief parts as the couple in the foreclosure case, and the familiar members of the family and their friends are seen again.

"British Intelligence," the second feature on the program, is a war melodrama, with British and German espionage agents at work once more in the World War period. It is a somewhat obvious yarn of a familiar pattern, with Boris Karloff and Margaret Lindsay in the leading roles. Probably most of the audience guessed the secret of the identity of the superagent before the story got around to admitting it. But if they did they could wait to see if their suspicions were confirmed.

'The Big Guy'

Advice to young inventors: do not show your suger-charged automobile to suave strangers They may turn out to be gangsters trying to engineer a prison break Observe Universal's tale of young Jimmy Hutchins, as bright a lad as ever worked in a garage and went to night school.

Jimmy showed his specially built speedwagon to debonair Jack Lang and nearly went to the chair for murder. Instead of introducing the boy to the rich Detroit motor man, Lang duped Jimmy into driving his car in a prison break With all the circumstantial evidence against him and with Warden Bill Whitlock—to protect his own skulduggery—holding back the only proof of Jimmy's innocence until the last moment, no wonder the young mechanic thought he had changed his last tire.

Universal has made a tidy business of this little melodrama, which it calls "The Big Guy." Jackie Cooper and Victor McLaglen are admirably suited to the principal roles of Jimmy and the warden. Those who find merit in a minor bit of sensation laced up with proficiency will probably feel that Director Arthur Lubin, Scenarist Lester Cole, or the cast—including Ona Munson, Peggy Moran, Ed Brophy, Jonathan Hale, and Russell Hicks—have not been altogether wasting their time.

On the stage at the Keith-Boston are Phil Spitalny and his orchestra. The film program includes "Birth of the Movies," with something about the development of the camera and with shots of early stars.

Ballet in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

After some adventures, and some misuses, the ballet is finally finding a more or less permanent place in Hollywood, especially in pictures.

A good deal of this may be due to the presence here of George Balanchine, who was with his wife, Zorina, in her first efforts in pictures, in Sam Goldwyn's "Follies," later in the Warner Brothers' "On Your Toes," and now in the 20th Century-Fox picture, "I Was an Adventuress." Of course, a good deal of it is due to Zorina, too.

Miss Zorina's career has been properly heralded in the press; and Balanchine's choreography for the American Ballet speaks for itself. Not so much may be known about the corps de ballet girls—and boys—who must always be at hand to fill out the background for ballet in pictures, on the stage, or at Hollywood Bowl.

There are, according to Miss Jan Fitts, one of the 18 ballet girls in the Fox pictures, about 1,000 registered dancers in Hollywood; but only about 50 who could qualify as corps de ballet members in a picture in which the ballet is staged by Balanchine. When he first came to Hollywood, he interviewed more than 200 girls, and found only 16 who could perform as he wished.

* * *

Still, things are improving. Hollywood, like New York, has many teachers and the best of these teachers are turning out better and better dancers all the time. Miss Fitts points to the inclusion of the 10 American girls and six American boys now in the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo as evidence of the improvement of the ballet teaching in America. Most of the girls in Hollywood are now studying with Nijinska, who is here for six months of teaching; but other teachers, such as Theodore Kosloff, Albertina Rasch, and Carmalita Maracci have an increasing clientele.

Because only one or two pictures a year use ballets, the girls do not get rich. One of them told me that she made $1,000 last year; another that she had made $700. But the average cost of lessons is about $30 a month, so the profits do not seem very large.

Many of the ballet girls in Hollywood are married, and follow the ballet not as a career, but only as an avocation.

"This is all right," Miss Fitts said smilingly, "with the Hollywood dance directors. A girl is a ballet dancer to them if she can stand on her toes. But to dance for Balanchine, you have to know."

* * *

Miss Fitts herself learned both Russian and French to help complete her education in the ballet; and at present she is a member of the company of Miss Maracci, which had a successful New York showing this year, and will go on tour next year.

Dancers, Miss Fitts says, have to practice from one to three hours a day, whether they are working or not, and on the studio sets they work from 9:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon. Of course, part of that time they are doing much the same things you see dancers doing in a picture by Degas—tying their shoes, or sitting about on benches—or just doing a rhumba or something in front of the big mirror on the stage, for fun.

Phil Spitalny

Now at the Keith Boston with his girl orchestra, who will conduct his regular "Hour of Charm" radiocast Sunday at 10 p. m. direct from the stage.

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ADVENTURE RIDES THE CREST OF A TIDAL WAVE!
Gene Towne presents
SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON
Thomas Mitchell · Edna Best · Freddie Bartholomew · Terry Kilburn · Tim Holt · Baby Bobby Quillan
Richard Dix · Gail Patrick
"RENO"
Added—"Monroe Doctrine"
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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40
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THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
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By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
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"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, Chr. Sc. Monitor.
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by ELMER RICE
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Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Olympics Meet Canadiens at Garden Again Tonight—Four College Teams Ready

Visitors Impress Boston With a Whirlwind Attack

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	24	12	4	166	126	52
Lachine	20	14	7	138	118	47
Boston*	18	16	4	108	102	46
St. Hyacinthe	20	18	1	172	168	41
Valleyfield	15	19	6	123	125	36
Verdun	16	19	4	153	128	36
Shawinigan	16	24	1	122	159	33
Quebec	12	25	3	127	183	27

*Given four points for win in Canada.

Result Feb. 21

Lachine 5, Verdun 2.

Results Feb. 22

St. Hyacinthe 5, Boston 2.
Shawinigan 2, Valleyfield 0.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It took the Gaels of St. Hyacinthe three games to do it, but they finally showed Boston the whirlwind attack which has made them the highest scoring club in the Provincial Hockey League. As a result, Boston Olympics went down to defeat 5-2 last night at the Garden. Both teams will be back in action again tonight.

Previously this season, the Olympics had defeated St. Hyacinthe three times, first on Canadian ice, and then twice in a two-game series at the Garden. In neither game here did the Gaels impress.

Before the game began last night, nearly all signs pointed to a Boston victory—the Gaels had brought only 10 men with them; they were without Gordie Poirier, their ace left wing who has just turned pro with Canadiens; they were taking the ice after an all-day bus ride; and they were working in front of a 20-year-old spare goalie who had played just one game for them this season. Their regular netminder, Aurel Bordeleau, was ill at home.

Spain Out

On their side, the Olympics were playing after an 11-day rest during which practice sessions were few, and were heading into the series without their point-a-game veteran, Frankie Spain, who injured his arm against Quebec and has been unable to play.

The Olympics, however, would have needed more than Spain or a few practice sessions to combat the Gaels last night. The visitors' two forward lines were really flying, and the O's made the mistake of trying to skate with them. If they had called their usual bumping tactics into play early in the game to slow down the visitors, there might have been a different ending.

Three by Lemays

As it was, the Lemay brothers, Al and Tony, who used to team with Poirier and who were being watched to see if the break-up had lessened their efficiency, sewed up the game between them, pouring home three goals. The other two goals were scored by the second line of Cardinal, Ranger, and Nickarz.

While the Lemays were stealing the glory in the Boston end, the St. Hyacinthe goalie, Paul Leclerc, was giving the best exhibition by an amateur netminder in Boston this season. In the second period alone he stopped Desrosiers, Guibord, and Thompson after they were in clean, and forced Allen and Desrosiers to hit the post on what seemed like certain chances.

As a result of the defeat, Boston dropped to third place in the standing, with Lachine, which defeated Verdun Wednesday, moving up to second place. The O's can redeem themselves, however, for they have three games to play while the Rapides have closed out their season. One win will put them back in second place. Incidentally, this is the lowest the locals have been in the league race all season.

* * *

Because of the injury to Jim Feeley, who hurt his ankle sliding into the boards, Art Smith will be pressed into service tonight. Art will pair with Ty Anderson, with Stubbs and Splaine forming the other defense pair. The forward lines will remain the same.

* * *

The O's are due to play a third game this week, meeting Atlantic City Sea Gulls of the Eastern Amateur League at the Garden Sunday evening. It is being whispered that the Olympics may drop from the Provincial League next year and hook up with the Eastern.

* * *

Olympics were awarded a penalty shot when Dugre tripped Foster in the second period. Guibord missed the try to keep intact the locals' record of not having made one penalty shot this year.

Snow Conditions

By the Associated Press

The entire central and northern sections of New England should provide a fertile field for winter sports enthusiasts this week end.

The recent storm, capping last week's blizzard, heaped snow over the entire area, favorite spots in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine beckoned to skiing enthusiasts, and others could skim over excellent surfaces in all sections of Massachusetts.

New Hampshire

Kearsarge, good, temp. 18, 7 powder over 12 base.
Cannon Mountain (tramway), good, 24 to 48 inches, 14 new powder.
Dartmouth region, good, 22 inches, 16 new powder.
Franconia Notch, good, 21 to 24 inches, 7 new powder.
Conway, good, temp. 18, 7 powder over 13 old base, tow running.
Littleton, good, 14 inches, 6 new powder.
Newfound region, good, 24 inches, 12 new fluffy.
North Conway, good, 19 inches, 7 new powder.
Tamworth region, good, 22 inches, 7 new powder.
Wolfeboro, good, 15 inches soft.
Pinkham Notch, temp. zero, 13 powder over 31.5 settled, trail and slopes good.
Jackson, good, temp. 16, 7 powder over 15 base.
Bartlett, good, temp. 15, 7 powder over 16 base, tow running.
Intervale, good, temp. 14, 7 powder over 12 old base.

Vermont

Brattleboro, good, 22 inches, Pico Peak opens slopes, good, 29 inch base, 24 powder; Sunset Schuss midpoint, good, 30 inch base, 26 powder, temp. 10.
Woodstock, good, 33 inches, 26 inch new powder.
Barre, excellent, 8 new over 34 base.
Bennington, 6 powder over 4½ base. Temp. 20.

Massachusetts

Berkshire area, excellent, 12 to 36 inches, 9 to 12 inches powder.
Greenfield, excellent, temp. 20, 14 inches, 2 brittle crust.

Maine

Fryeburg, good, 23 inches, 10 new powder.
Waterville, good, 18 inches, 10 new powder.

Men Behind the Scenes

These three men are the ones responsible for the rise of the Boston Olympics hockey team from last place in the Provincial Hockey League last season into a battle for top honors this year. From left to right they are Coach Hago Harrington, General Manager of Boston Garden, and Bill Linskey, trainer.

Sports Around the Hub

Foxx Ready for Banner Season

Back from his combined business and pleasure trip to Florida, General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox says that he was impressed in the South by the condition of two important items—the Sox spring training field at Sarasota, and Jimmy Foxx, who was taking part in the baseball players' golf tournament at Tampa. Double-X predicts without blushing that 1940 will be one of his biggest years in the American League and Collins, after looking at the first baseman's streamlined figure, believes it. Jim has been touring Florida links for more than a month.

The arrival of Ted Williams in the Red Sox family may have an effect on Foxx. Until Teddy came along, Double-X had a monopoly on most of the team's slugging laurels. But now the situation has changed considerably. No one would suggest that Foxx ever loafed on a ball field, but the veteran will probably put a little extra hustle into his play in 1940, to show the younger generation that he is still in the front rank.

* * *

Athletes are like that. A man will go along for years at the head of the parade, winning every ribbon in his particular event, getting fat checks in return and accepting the cheers of the throng. It would seem that he had earned more than his share. And yet, when some youngster comes around the corner and crowds him in the spotlight, the veteran turns on every ounce of reserve to discourage the new arrival. Pride has its place in sports.

* * *

Except for the sandy outfield, the Red Sox training field has been good enough. But Collins says that the territory beyond the infield is now in far better shape than it was last March. This should be good news for the pitchers, in particular, who run miles back and forth across the outfield chasing fungos during the stay in Sarasota. Incidentally, the first Sox squad has its initial workout one week from today.

* * *

Mel Ott, who hits home runs for the Giants, takes a sensible view of the holdout situation. He has not signed a 1940 contract, yet refuses flatly to say unkind things about his bosses. "Some fellows think that I might do better in a salary dispute if I did a little talking," said Mel to an Associated Press reporter recently. "But I can't talk about myself or the club that way. I feel if a man goes on playing pretty good ball, he'll get credit for it." Well said, little man.

* * *

There was a time, not far back, when the Columbia Lions could beat Harvard by merely showing up at the basketball court. But apparently those days are no more. The Crimson boys have twice defeated the New Yorkers this winter and knocked them out of the Eastern League cage race.

* * *

To win a championship in any sport, a team must win the close ones. The Dartmouth Indians took a long stride toward another Eastern League basketball crown Wednesday night by edging Pennsylvania, 62 to 61, in a battle that could have finished either way until Bob White sank the clincher from the foul line in the closing seconds of the game. This thriller probably handcuffed another Eastern flag for the Green.

* * *

The Two-State Y. M. C. A. swimming tourney will be held at the Huntington Avenue pool tomorrow evening, with the Boston team defending against Worcester, Lynn, Newton, Lowell, and Lawrence. The tightest competition will probably come from Worcester.

* * *

At the Boys' Club of Boston tonight, located at 15 Green Street, Charlestown, the first annual inter-city table tennis match between Boston and New York teams will be held. The New Yorkers have been United States inter-city titleholders for the past five years.

* * *

C. Campbell Patterson, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, announces that the State Amateur Championship will be played this year at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, on July 9 through 13. The manner of play will be the same as last season. There will be 36 holes for qualifying to be played on the first two days. The 32 low scorers will be qualified for match play, which will continue the balance of the week. The final match will be 36 holes.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

Baltimore Orioles 4, N. Y. Rovers 1.
Washington Eagles 5, River Vale Skeeters 4 (overtime).

Eli Five Helps Indians by Win Over Princeton

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The dashing Dartmouth Indians, defending champions of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, may have the Yale Bulldogs to thank if they find they are wearing the championship crown again this year.

Dartmouth was being pressed—and pressed hard—by Princeton until last night, when along came the Yales with their rollicking zone defense—and Princeton went crashing down to a 50-38 defeat. That was the second beating of the season for the Tiger and left Dartmouth the only team to have but one defeat.

Princeton led all through the first half, but the zone defense began taking its toll in the second period, and Yale managed to forge into a 27-26 lead soon after the intermission.

Al Ingley, Al Stevens and Tom Erickson were the basketmakers for Yale in the second period, after Ed Green and Dan Carmichael of the losers gave a fine first half demonstration.

In the league's other game, Harvard ran into its cage "cousin" again and won its second game of the season. Its victim was the Columbia Lion, and Harvard prevailed by 38-35 in a thriller—largely through running up a big margin in the first 12 minutes—when the Lion was held to four free throws.

Little Albie Meyers was the hero of the Columbia attack, scoring 16 points and bringing his total for the season to 88. Harvard stopped Columbia 40-35 in New York earlier in the season for its only other win.

Yale-Harvard Polo Contest At New Haven Tomorrow Night

With the intercollegiate title still unclaimed, Harvard and Yale polo-ists will clash tomorrow night in New Haven in the first of a two-game duel to decide this season's indoor championship. Both traditional rivals are in top form, with a slight edge going to the Elis, who will be playing on home ground and on their own ponies.

Harvard's winning streak, however, has so far this season placed them in the lead in the intercollegiate trophy race. They will present an entirely different opponent to Yale from the slow-moving team which last year lost twice to the Eli.

Defeats from Pennsylvania Military College and Chicago has left Yale apparently not quite so strong a team as last year, although at present they stand as indoor Big Three champions.

Yesterday, however, Yale scored its second victory over Princeton, 19 to 15, with Ed Wilhelm and Alan Corey each scoring seven goals apiece. Previously Yale had whipped the Princeton trio 15 to 9.

For the Crimson Gay Dillingham, Jack Lewis, and Wyn White are scheduled to take over at the opening throw-in. Yale's starting lineup will include Capt. Alan Corey, Jr., Ed Wilhelm, and Bill Chisholm.

In Boston the Harvard Jayvees will attempt to better their trailing position tomorrow night in a game with Ramblers. The Jayvees who have been in fourth place after losing two games earlier in the season, at best could only hope to tie for third place by defeating Ramblers.

The three-game bill at the Armory tomorrow night will also include games between Artillery and Edgewood Farms in the Class B ranking, and between Cossacks and Caissons in Class C.

Artillery, led by Maj. Gen. Daniel C. Needham, dropped a game last week to the Harvard Freshmen, and now stand in third place. The Caissons, an unofficial grouping of Harvard Freshmen players, are favored to hold down the second position.

* * *

Harvard will meet Yale in a return game March 2 in Boston at the Commonwealth Armory. On the same schedule, the Harvard and Yale Freshmen teams will play.

Commonwealth Polo League Standings

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Class A			
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Pittsfield	2	1	.666
Ramblers	1	2	.333
*Blue Jays	0	2	.000
Class B			
Harvard Freshmen	4	0	1.000
Cavalry	2	1	.666
Artillery	1	3	.250
Edgewood Farms	0	3	.000
Class C			
Fairview	3	0	1.000
Caissons	2	1	.666
Blue Hill	1	2	.333
Cossacks	0	3	.000

*Harvard Jayvees

Gordon Walker

Judge at Georgetown

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joe Judge, famous first baseman and teammate of Walter Johnson on the old Washington Senators, has signed a new two-year contract to coach Georgetown's baseball nine.

Judge, a resident of the Capital, has been the mentor at Georgetown for four years. During his first season the team went undefeated. In succeeding years he has always had a consistent winner.

Canadiens Seeking Karakas

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Mike Karakas, suspended Chicago Black Hawk goalie, appears headed for another chance in big time hockey—at the expense of Wilf Cude, Montreal veteran in the midst of a comeback himself.

Cude, recalled recently from Montreal's New Haven farm when Claude Bourque failed to measure up, suffered a recurrence of a shoulder injury in Chicago's 10 to 1 route of Montreal last night and Manager Jules Dugal said he would be out for several weeks.

Manager Dugal planned to recall Bourque for use Sunday night at New York against the Rangers and then use Karakas for the rest of the season.

The Hawks' management announced willingness to permit Karakas to finish the season with the Canadiens. Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Hawks, will ask the league president, Frank Calder, to lift the suspension on Karakas.

At present Karakas is at his Eveleth, Minn., home. He refused to finish the season with Providence after being released to the Hawk farm, explaining that he didn't mind minor league hockey but objected to minor league pay. The suspension followed.

Quad Meet Brilliant Finale To Hub's Indoor Track Year

A brilliant intercollegiate finale to Boston's indoor track and field season will be staged in Boston Garden tomorrow night when Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Cornell meet in the Fifth Annual Quadrangular Track and Field Meet.

A well-balanced Cornell team, which is expected to score heavily in every event except the pole vault, will be favored to win its first Quadrangular title. Harvard, defending titlist, is given the best chance of stopping the Big Red team. Dartmouth, handicapped by the injury to Harold Wonson, and Yale, which is pretty much of an unknown quality under the new coaching regime of Charlie Hoyt, are given outside chances to win the meet.

Weight Events

The competition will start at Harvard's Briggs Cage in the afternoon with the shot-put scheduled for 2:30 o'clock and the 35-pound weight throw for 3:15 o'clock. The running broad jump in the Garden at 7:30 p. m. starts the evening's activities, with the first running event, trials in the freshman 50-yard dash, scheduled for 8:15. The varsity mile and two-mile relay events will complete the program and the championship may hinge on the outcome of these two thrilling races.

The visiting teams converged on Boston today to rest for the meet. With the new Garden track in top shape and with the jumping pits groomed by experts hands, no less than four to seven meet records are expected to go by the board.

Scramble

What will amount to a scramble for points in the 50-yard dash and 45-yard high hurdles, makes the meet difficult to figure. Larry Ritter, Dartmouth's crack sophomore sprinter, who is recovering from an illness, Jim Rothschild and Bob Owen of Yale, Capt. Walter Zittel of Cornell, and Charlie Smith and Don Donahue of Harvard, are in the all-star sprint field. Ritter probably will be the pre-meet favorite but Harvard's and Cornell's chances for victory depend somewhat on their ability to pick up points in this event.

Much the same holds true for the 45-yard high hurdle field. Capt. Jay Shields of Yale, who holds the meet record of 5.7s. will be the favorite, but the struggle for points among Don Donahue of Harvard, Don Weadon and George Knoerl of Cornell, Ted Day of Yale, and Capt. Robin Hartmann and Dick Craw of Dartmouth, will have vital bearing on the field outcome.

Zittel Favored

Captain Zittel of Cornell will be favored over Ritter in the 300 in which the record of 32.6s. set by Cornell's Jim Pender in 1938 should be broken. Art Madden of Yale and Joe Donnelly of Harvard will be threats in the race, Harvard's great captain, Jim Lightbody, will be trying for his third straight victory in the 600-yard run, and has his heart set on smashing his own record of 1m. 12.4s. Pushing Lighbody to record timing will be Ken Zeigler, the mig, strong Cornell sophomore, Dick Howard of Dartmouth, and probably Jim Ord of Yale. Willard Schmidt of Cornell, who was second in the 1,000 last year, will be a heavy favorite in this event, although Harvard is entering Lightbody for his first try at this distance in the hope of picking up another valuable five points.

Always strong in the distance events, Cornell may well pick up from 13 to 15 points in the mie and two-mile races. Emery Wingerter of Cornell, who was second in the mile a year ago, will be favored. Either Phil Hoag, Nat White, Dean Schmidt, or Jack Ayer, should give Cornell a second place in this mile with Main or Jack Lohmann of Yale and Kay Rogers of Harvard battling for third place. White of Cornell will be favored in the two-mile. Langdon Burwell and Penn Tuttle should give Harvard four or five points in this event with Sid Bull of Dartmouth as the other scoring threat.

Won Last Year

Dartmouth's Don Blount should win both the broad jump and high jump. He won the broad jump last year and tied with Capt. Bob Haydock of Harvard for first in the high jump. Lester Murdock of Cornell, who won both events in 1938, may push Blount to record jumps in both events. The high jump record of 6ft. 3in. was set by Yale's John Badman in 1937 and the broad jump record of 24ft. 1⅜in. was made by Harvard's Milton Green in 1936.

Dartmouth has good high jumpers in Andy Hunter, who was third a year ago, and Larry Andrew, and Harvard has six-footers in Bob Partlow and Sophomore John Bunker.

Yale's Tom Lussen, who has done 14 feet in the pole vault this winter, undoubtedly will win this event and break the meet record of 13ft. 6 in. established by Yale's Bill Harding in 1936. Steve Madey and Marshall MacIsaac should score heavily for Harvard in the pole vault and Dick Godfrey, the Dartmouth sophomore, should also place.

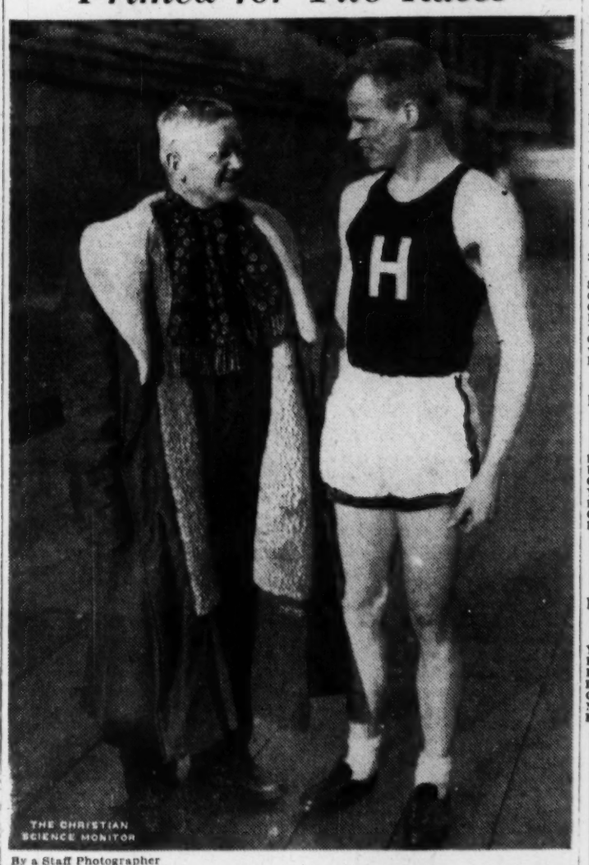
Shallow Should Win

Harvard's strength seems to be concentrated in the weight events. Bill Shallow should easily repeat his record weight victory of a year ago, and Arnie Gale should also score. The other points will be divided among Warren McCutcheon and Kasimer Hipolit of Cornell, Gordon Ide of Dartmouth, and George Read of Yale. George Downing and Howard Mendel should take two of the first three places in the shot-put with the third place going to Fred West of Cornell, victor of this event last year.

Until the relay teams are named, it is difficult to select a favorite. However, Cornell probably will beat out Harvard in the mile relay in what should be a thrilling race, with Yale and Dartmouth battling for the third place. Likewise Harvard and Cornell will battle for first place in the two mile.

In addition to the varsity events, there will be a 50-yard dash for freshmen and a mile relay for freshmen. These events will not count in the varsity scoring.

Primed for Two Races



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Jaakko Mikkola (left) and Capt. Jim Lightbody discussing Quadrangular track meet at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. Decision was made today to have the Harvard captain run both the 600 and 1,000 in the hope of two firsts. Lightbody has never run the 1,000 in competition, but his time trials have been satisfactory.

Huskies End Good Hockey Season Here

Northeastern's amazing hockey team, which has lost only to Boston College and Bowdoin this year, will close an unexpectedly good season tomorrow night against Colby at the Arena. A victory for the Huskies wiill give them their best record in several years.

Herb Gallagher has his men tuned up for the game, because the invaders are very dangerous. Ray Fortin, one of the best individual performers in New England circles, is the headliner for the Mules.

Northeastern prepared for tomorrow's contest by toying with Bowdoin last Tuesday night. Gallagher played his first team practically none of the last period, so his reserves had a good workout.

Most gratifying to Gallagher has been the teamwork shown by his players in the last few games. Only one of Northeastern's nine goals against Bowdoin was unassisted and two players were accredited with assists on most of them.

Fred Cusick of Brighton, who pumped home five goals, rated as the star in the Husky victory, but he looked good particularly because Jerry Bracken and Johnny Chipman were setting him up with scoring plays. All three Northeastern lines and three defensemen received either goals or assists in the Bowdoin game.

Tomorrow's battle will mark the final appearance of Capt. Jerry Griffin, husky defenseman who has been a standout for three years. Graduating along with Griffin will be Jerry Bracken, John Eckert, Alan McCarthy, Art O'Connor, Ray Yetten, and Leo Lennon.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	7	0	0	50	11	14
McGill	4	1	0	31	17	8
Queen's	3	3	0	35	27	6
Princeton	2	4	1	21	44	5
Yale	2	3	1	24	32	5
Dartmouth	2	4	0	25	41	4
Harvard	0	5	0	12	35	0

Results Feb. 22

Toronto 10, Harvard 1.
Yale 9, Princeton 3.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Yale	2	0	1	16	8	5
Princeton	2	1	1	16	17	5
Dartmouth	2	2	0	20	20	4
Harvard	0	3	0	11	18	0

College Track

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 22

Wisconsin 50 2-3, Minnesota 30 1-3.

Six Major Games Billed For Brown Football Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 23—Major games with Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Holy Cross, Rutgers and Lafayette feature the Brown 1941 football schedule, which is composed of nine contests.

In addition to the six major engagements listed, Wesleyan, Rhode Island State, and Tufts complete the schedule.

Brown will open the campaign with Wesleyan at Providence on Sept. 27, and on the following Saturday will meet Columbia at New York. The Brunonians will oe at home to Rhode Island and Tufts on the two succeeding Saturdays and then journey to Easton, Pa., to face Lafayette.

Rutgers In Final

The three following weeks will be occupied with Yale at New Haven, Holy Cross at Providence and Harvard at Cambridge in that order, and in the final contest of the year, Rutgers will be the Thanksgiving Day guest at Providence.

The two oldest rivals on the schedule are Harvard and Yale, Brown having inaugurated gridiron relations with the Cantabs in 1890, and with Yale in 1893. Despite the fact that the Yale series is three years younger, however, Brown elevens have met the Elis a total of 43 times, or once more than Harvard teams, who have faced Brown contingents 42 times. This is primarily due to Brown and Yale teams meeting twice each year from 1894 to 1896.

The Columbia series dates back to 1902, with the last game being played in 1938. The teams are scheduled to meet in Providence on Thanksgiving Day this fall.

Lafayette Renewed

The Holy Cross game will be played for the third successive year in Providence, and the Lafayette series will be renewed on Lafayette's home field after a three-year lapse. The last game was played at Providence in 1938.

In the final test, Brown will be host to Rutgers Thanksgiving Day at Providence for the third time. The two elevens met on Thanksgiving Day at Brown Field, with Brown handing the Scarlet its first and only loss of the season.

The Brown 1941 football schedule:

Sat., Sept. 27, Wesleyan at Providence; Sat., Oct. 4, Columbia at New York; Sat., Oct. 11, Rhode Island at Providence; Sat., Oct. 18, Tufts at Providence; Sat., Oct. 25, Lafayette at Easton, Pa.; Sat., Nov. 1, Yale at New Haven; Sat., Nov. 8, Holy Cross at Providence; Sat., Nov. 15, Harvard at Cambridge; Thanksgiving Day, Rutgers at Providence.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	7	1	404	322	.875
Princeton	5	2	258	261	.714
Cornell	5	3	313	268	.625
Yale	4	4	342	318	.500
Harvard	2	5	246	293	.286
Columbia	2	5	262	264	.286
Pennsylvania	1	5	201	298	.167

Results Feb. 22

Harvard 38, Columbia 35.
Yale 50, Princeton 33.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	3	0	179	46	1.000
Princeton	3	0	147	78	1.000
Harvard	3	0	143½	81½	1.000
Dartmouth	1	2	103½	121½	.333
Columbia	1	2	86	139	.333
Navy	1	4	155	220	.235
Penn	0	4	86	214	.000

Result Feb. 22

Harvard 47, Navy 28.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

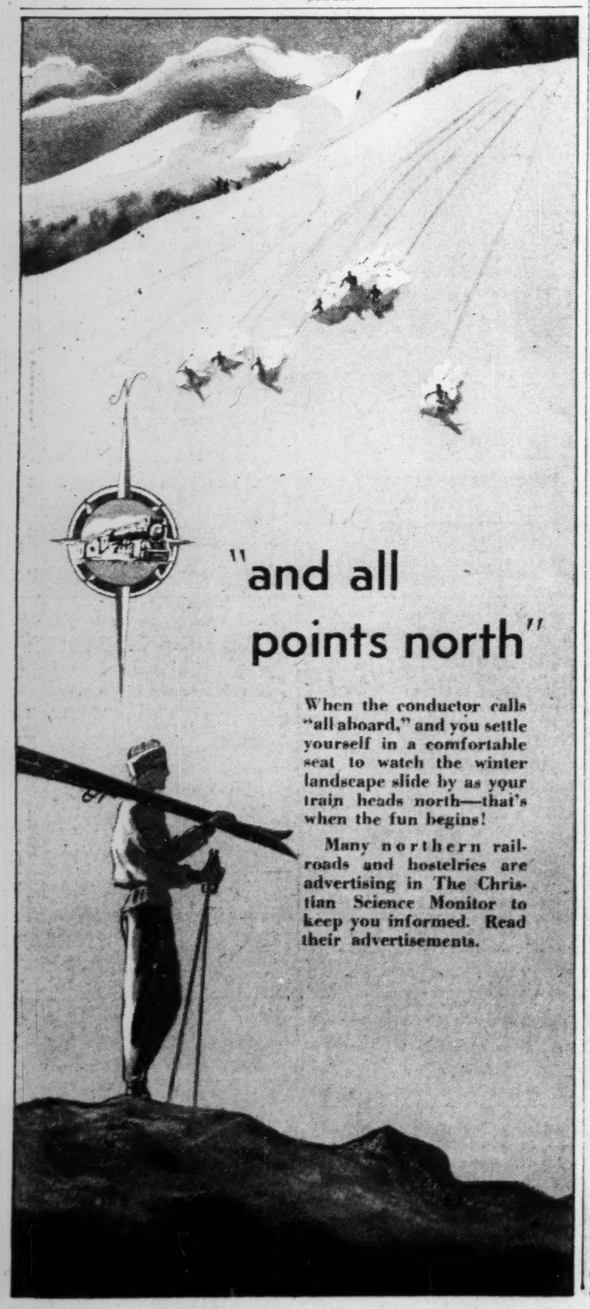
Yale 9, Princeton 3.
Yale J. V. 4, Princeton J. V. 2.
Princeton Freshmen 4, Yale Freshmen 2.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

Yale 14, Princeton 13.
Navy 23, Harvard 5.



When the conductor calls "all aboard," and you settle yourself in a comfortable seat to watch the winter landscape slide by as your train heads north—that's when the fun begins!

Many northern railroads and hostelries are advertising in The Christian Science Monitor to keep you informed. Read their advertisements.

Professional Tennis Making Progress Toward Open Play—Southwest Grid View

Sponsors Invading Florida Stronghold of Winter Play

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Professional tennis, definitely on the upgrade, is taking further strides in its fairly infant stage this year as open tournament play, similar to that of the golf professionals, is being inaugurated here this week.

In a step which its sponsors hope will put professional tennis more on a paying basis, the "big name pros" of today, namely, Bill Tilden, Don Budge and Fred Perry, have scheduled two tournaments following the current one here at Pinehurst, N. C., the first week in April, and at Sulphur Springs, W. Va., later.

Practically 40 players entered this first tourney here, a goodly number which leads professionals to believe that soon professional tennis will far outdraw amateur tennis in a few years.

Watch Laurels

With professional tennis definitely stepping in on the amateur's previously unthreatened monopoly, the United States Lawn Tennis Association should watch their laurels carefully—at least that is the present opinion of those closely contacted with the racquet sport.

Even the amateur players themselves are becoming more cognizant of this recent professional surge. Although very careful not to go on record with their viewpoints, they point out in private circles that "something must be done." The suggestion that an open tennis tournament, pitting the amateur "bests" with the professional "bests"—similar to open golf tournaments—would help to maintain the amateur's standing, and besides that, "help the game of tennis materially."

Results Determine

As to the seriousness of this latest professional threat to amateur tennis, only the professionals' tournaments here, at Pinehurst and Sulphur Springs will determine. Should the professionals attract good crowds, and the purses for the winners become larger, more and more amateurs will turn professional in future years.

Rumors around the amateur circuit now have it that Wayne Sabin and Gene Mako, recently suspended from amateur play for a year, will turn professional. This, it is believed, will be a forerunner to future action on the part of the "pures"—who are grumbling audibly these days against recent U. S. L. T. A. rulings.

The strict enforcing of expenses and the number of tournaments in which the players are allowed to enter during the year are the causes for the amateur friction today.

* * *

Georgia's powerful Bulldog five, one of the pre-season favorites for the Southeastern Conference basketball crown, jumped back into the running this past week, after a poor ninth standing three weeks back.

They were tied for the top post in the loop, along with Tennessee, after taking three straight victories last week. The Volunteers, with six wins against two losses, and Georgia, nine victories against three defeats, were closely pressed by Alabama, who still possessed the most wins in the circuit, 11, as against four losses.

Kentucky's defending champions with three wins and the same losses, were far down in the 13-college loop, practically eliminated from championship competition.

* * *

There are rumors that the Wimbledon championship doubles combine of Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke will be broken up with Riggs teaming with Don McNeill, No. 3 ranking player in this country, after the latter concludes his studies this spring at Kenyon College.

* * *

Ellsworth Vines, taking time off from his professional tennis activities, is planning to enter the majority of summer golf tourneys. Here in Florida, he has entered several of the smaller tournaments for experience.

* * *

Bunny Austin, former English net star, is campaigning in Florida these days with his "Moral Re-Armament" idea. He reports successes in his idealistic journeys in this country, and plans no tennis activity. **Wendell Davis**

Jim Demaret Takes Western To Lead for Vardon Trophy

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 23 (AP)—Smilin' Jim Demaret, a blithesome boy who would trade a par round any day for a noisy, canary-yellow shirt, has finally calmed down to that big year the homefolk have been predicting.

Jim is making an average of $71.50 a day playing golf.

Only a few years back the Houston boy was going along in the same carefree stride as a dollar-a-day caddy.

Three of the seven tournaments the wandering pros have played since Jan. 5 belong to Demaret. He won the Oakland, San Francisco, and Western opens, collecting $3,377 and piling his Vardon Trophy point total to 126. A fellow Texan, Ben Hogan, is next with 66 points.

Jim is a terrific hitter who keeps them straight. No player is more accurate with long irons, but until the last couple of years his putting wasn't good enough. That has been remedied and now his fine game is blending with what appears to be his first serious desire to do something on the winter trail.

When the troup reached Houston for the Western open, Demaret was set up by the hometowners as the man to beat. Quite a large order, but he made the natives good prophets by coming through.

Jim, who plans to make the full tour and shoot at every title, is the same chap who made one of golf's grander gestures in the 1938 National P. G. A. tournament.

The P. G. A. title means fame, cash and security. Demaret and Gene Sarazen finished their crucial 36-hole match all even. Gene was playing beautifully, Demaret a trifle raggedly and scrambling to keep even.

On the second extra hole Demaret missed a six-foot putt. Sarazen's ball lay three feet from the hole—a sloping, dangerous putt he needed to win. Demaret knocked Sarazen's ball aside and grinned: "It's good, Gene. You deserve to win."

A. A. U. Tank Crowns

BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP)—Robert de Groot, New York, and Rachel Knowles, Portland, annexed the two National A. A. U. junior titles at stake in the Bowdoin College swimming carnival.

Each outdistanced two foes, de Groot winning the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 41.4s., Miss Knowles swimming the 440-yard freestyle in 6m., 4.2s.

Bowdoin's captain, Johnny Marble of Portland, won the Maine A. A. U. 220-yard breaststroke title in 3m., 3s.

Stewart-Warners Win Basket Title

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Indianapolis Stewart-Warners defeated the Athletic Round Table Team of Spokane, Wash., 36 to 27, last night in the championship game of the National Independent Basketball Tournament.

The west coast team, which traveled here in taxicabs, made a game of it until John Kosich fouled out shortly before the end of the first half. The giant center, former Washington State star, had scored nine points.

Paced by "Sally" Suddith, one-time Martinsville High School flash, The Stewart-Warners had a 22-to-17 lead at the intermission and kept control in the second period. Suddith and Wendal Phillips, former Indiana State player, scored 13 and 8 points, respectively.

The Stewart-Warners, Indiana Independent champions, reached the finals by eliminating Kenosha, Wis., Wichita, Kan., and Chicago. Spokane dropped Bismark, N. D., and Columbus, Ga., and took a forfeit from Enid, Okla.

Officials named an all-tournament team of Bob Finnigan, Bismarck; Moose Nelson, Kenosha; Suddith, Al Hooper, Spokane, and Jerome Carroll, Wichita. Kosich was awarded a sportsmanship trophy.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

Missouri 61, Iowa State 40.
Penn State 33, Temple 31.
Louisiana State 42, Tulane 39.
Depaul 38, St. Joseph's (Phila.) 29.
Ohio 50, Ohio Wesleyan 40.
Toledo 38, Detroit 32.
Gonzaga 58, Montana Mines 37.
Alabama 28, Mississippi 25.
Centenary 53, Louisiana College 29.
Howard Payne 51, Abilene Christian 34.
Central (Okla.) 29, Oklahoma Baptist 31.
Southwestern (Okla.) 44, Oklahoma City 34.
Mission House 72, Milton 40.
Panzer 51, Lowell Textile 20.
Wittenberg 57, Marietta 50.
Rio Grande 38, Morris Harvey 34.
Valley City (N. D.) Teach. 53, Dickinson Teach. 40.
Davis and Elkins 63, Alderson Broaddus 40.
Richmond 32, Washington and Lee 26.
Geneva 42, Grove City 26.
Heidelberg 55, Ashland 52.
Western Reserve 66, Baldwin-Wallace 33.
Springfield 51, Providence 43.
Yale 50, Princeton 38.
N. C. State 37, South Carolina 26.
Middlebury 51, Norwich 31.
Colby 48, Bates 37.
R. I. State 76, Maine 54.
Harvard 38, Columbia 35.
North Carolina 31, Duke 27.
Navy 37, Gettysburg 21.

Results Feb. 21

Long Island 44, Depaul 43.
Georgetown 38, Penn State 35.
South. Methodist 63, Texas Christian 53.
Texas 42, Texas A. & M. 31.
Lafayette 46, Rutgers 45.
Colgate 31, Rochester 25.
The Citadel 36, Furman 35.
Colorado College 50, Greeley State 31.
Auburn 39, Georgia Tech 38 (overtime).
Fordham 53, Canisius 39.
Amherst 35, Brown 33.
Duquesne 42, Waynesburg 37.
Washington College 50, Delaware 33.
Butler 31, Wabash 27.
Davidson 52, South Carolina 39.
Appalachian 52, Mexico 33.
North Central 41, Armour Tech 30.
Westminster (Mo.) 39, Culver-Stockton 29.
Indiana Central 56, Manchester 45.
St. Vincent's 39, Catholic U. 44.
Texas Wesleyan 62, Trinity 54.
Sterling 22, St. John's (Kan.) 20.
Penn Military 42, Lehigh 38.
Wheaton 42, Elmhurst 36.
Bridgewater 46, Gallaudet 38.
Franklin 48, Ball State 47.
So. Illinois T. 44, Evansville (Ind.) 39.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 47, Winona T. 36.
Salem 54, New River State 31.
Glenville 72, Alderson-Broaddus 62.
Detroit Tech 43, Western Ontario 37.
Grand Rapids 53, Valparaiso 52 (overtime).
Fairmont State 50, Bethany (W. Va.) 45.
Virginia 41, Virginia Tech 27.
Upper Iowa 44, Wartburg 42.

Detroit-to-Landis-to-Mack

Wide World

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Bennie McCoy, who was purchased by the Philadelphia Athletics for approximately $65,000 after he was released from the Detroit Tigers by Commissioner Landis, is embraced by the team's manager, Connie Mack, as the young rookie took part in the opening training session at their camp here.

Winter Sports

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Bjorn Lie of New York City's Norsemen's Club, and Roland Chivers of the local Sno-Birds renewed their rivalry for the Ski Meister Trophy in the 19th annual Lake Placid Club invitation men's ski tournament.

Lie won the Class B jumping contest yesterday and placed third in the cross-country, after taking a slalom fourth Wednesday. Chivers, who already had a slalom third and a cross-country second, could do no better than eighth in the jump.

Today's final event in the three-day test was a mile and a half downhill race on the Whiteface Mountain Trail.

Torger Tokle, Norwegian jumping sensation, maintained his record of no defeats this year by winning the Dunn Ski Jump Trophy with leaps of 67 and 68½ meters (about 217.5 and 222.5 feet) on Intervales Hill. Merrill Barber of Brattleboro, Vt., placed second, with Harold Sorenson, Norfolk, Conn.; Sig Ulland, Lake Tahoe, Calif., and Arthur Devlin and Crosby Perry-Smith, both of Lake Placid, close behind.

Lie captured the Beck Trophy for the combined events—cross-country and jump—just edging out Chivers.

* * *

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Feb. 23 (AP)—Si Brand of Mount Lassen, Calif., sped through a driving snowstorm to win the combined downhill slalom races in the Sun Valley Ski Club's fourth annual tournament yesterday.

He scored 198.48 to outrank Henry Simoneau of Stowe, Vt., 198.28.

Grace Carter Lindley of Minneapolis, Minn., scored 199.16 to win the women's events. Gretchen Fraser, Seattle, was second, 197.19 and Nancy Reynolds, Montclair, N. J., scored 189.10.

The event, a Finnish relief benefit, drew more than $5,000 officials said.

* * *

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 23 (AP)—Ted Zoberski of Ironwood, Mich., representing the Gateway Club of Land O'Lakes, Wis., won the Central United States ski championship by leaping 191 and 203 feet off Suicide Hill in Class A competition.

On one leap Walter Bietila of Ishpeming, carrying the colors of the Wisconsin Hoofers Ski Club of Madison, Wis., covered 207 feet, 12 less than Zoberski's hill record, but judges declared Zoberski the better all-around man.

Waino Mantyla of Ishpeming triumphed in Class B with leaps of 171 and 179 feet. Ralph Bietila, youngest member of the famous "Flying Bietila" family, won in Class C on jumps of 146 and 183 feet.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Big Bill Linney, Lyon Mountain engineer, climaxed his meteoric rise in bobsledding yesterday by capturing the coveted North American four-man championship in a thrill-packed race.

Linney drove down the ice-glazed Mt. Van Hoevenberg run in 4m. 28.14s. for the four one-mile heats to gain the title won by his brother, Bob, in 1939, and to add to the long list of victories recorded in his first year as a pilot.

Jim Bickford of Saranac Lake finished a close second, in 4:28.36. He bettered Linney's times in three of the four heats, but could not match Linney's second run of 1:06.60.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

National League

New York Americans 1, New York Rangers 0.
Chicago 10, Montreal 1.
Toronto 2, Detroit 1.

International-American League

Providence 4, Syracuse 2.
Indianapolis 3, Hershey 3 (overtime tie).

Results Feb. 21

International-American League

Pittsburgh 3, Syracuse 3 (overtime tie).
Philadelphia 4, Indianapolis 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 2, Omaha 1.

Expect Records to Topple In Midwest Track Meets

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It begins to look as though the Middle West is in for some very fine treats on the track in the next few weeks. The records started to fall on Saturday at the Illinois Relay Carnival and we look for new ones over each week end.

University of Michigan boys broke two records and Michigan Normal set the other last Saturday. The only individual to raise an old mark was Don Canham, Michigan's high jumper, who is following in the steps of so many other illustrious Wolverine jumpers, especially Ward and Watson. Gene Littler of Nebraska is the individual who tied a present record with 31.2 seconds for the 300-yard run. He was the dark horse of the meet because everyone had failed to remember that this boy, who is a sophomore, had won the National A. A. U. Junior title at 200 meters just last summer. He lead a field composed of the Western Conference 440 champion, Warren Breidenbch, Capt. Will McCown of Illinois, and the fast Jack Sulzman of Ohio State.

John Munski of Missouri who last week ran a record mile in the Big Six Conference, came through with a greater performance as anchor man for his team. He ran the distance in what was reported at 4.10, which is considerably better than before, and puts him in the class of the great milers of today or any day. Another new name to watch is that of Northwestern's Joe Finch, who was just a scant yard behind Wisconsin's Ed Smith in the 75-yard high hurdles.

Campbell Kane, the curly haired youngster from Indiana who surprised every one at New Orleans during the Sugar Bowl games, came through with two brilliantly run victories as anchor man on Indiana relay teams.

And this is only the beginning. Watch the records change as we pass the week ends before the final gun is shot for the big Chicago Relays at the International Amphitheater on March 23.

Purdue stepped into undisputed leadership of the Big Ten basketball race when it defeated a fine Illinois team 33 to 27 on Saturday while Northwestern was winning from Indiana 40 to 36. Dick Klein the high-scoring sophomore of Northwestern was sent out on fouls as were two of his mates and four of the Hoosiers in a game that were really uproarious. The officials called forty-four fouls which is quite a nights work for any class of basketball and especially so in the Big Ten. There was a time not far distant when the officials were under constant criticism because of the few fouls called. Not so now as witness the record.

Chicago's loss to Michigan 29 to 18 and Ohio State's win over Wisconsin were more or less what had been expected but the victory of Minnesota over Iowa 34 to 29 was a surprise after the previous showing of the Iowans.

But how the record did change on Monday night and almost became front page news for the boys at the University of Chicago aroused themselves to defeat the Minnesota team 35 to 32—and on the Gophers' home floor! At Northwestern the team scored 52 points but were still on the short end because the Buckeyes scored 58 points. The other games on Monday were won by the top bracket teams, Illinois and Indiana but they had a good scare before coming out victorious against Wisconsin and Iowa.

Purdue now seems to be in a safe position at the top after winning from Michigan by the lowest score of the season. The game showed the Boilermakers were just as good defensively as offensively and indicates they will be in the lead spot at the end of the season. From this distance it looks like it will be Purdue, Indiana and Illinois in just that order.

The set up of the Big Six basketball race is just about as sure a choice at this stage. Missouri out in front will in all probability stay there with Oklahoma in second and Kansas in third. The reason Kansas is picked for third is because the Jayhawks have the most games to play and one of those will be with Oklahoma who has but one other Big Six game on its schedule. Kansas must play five of the remaining six games on the other team's court. **Ed Felt**

Famous Amateurs Fall by Wayside In Houston Golf

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 23 (AP)—Big-name amateurs were defeated right and left yesterday in the first round of the Houston Country Club golf tournament.

Half a dozen of the top flighters were put out, much to the delight of the band of golfers who turned the round into the wildest in tournament history.

Ed Herron overcame the Western amateur champion, Harry Todd of Dallas, 5 and 4, then finished out the 18 holes in a 67, four under the course's 36-35—71 par.

That performance set up the target and the stars fell in a shower.

Out of the title flight with Todd went State Champion Don Schumacher of Dallas, former Trans-Mississippi titleholder; Jack Munger, another Dallas player who once held the Southern crown; Gus Novotny of Cincinnati; John Barnum of Houston, runner-up last year, and Hack Williford, seasoned San Antonio entrant.

Ed White, defending the championship over his home course, climbed through the debris undamaged along with Johnny Dawson, handsome Hollywood linksman; Ellsworth Vines, former professional tennis titlist; Reynolds Smith, former Walker Cupper; Bobby Riegel, former Texas champion, and Arthur (Buck) Luce of Austin.

Luke Hamlin Ready

CLEARWATER, Fla. (AP)—Luke Hamlin, the Brooklyn Dodgers' star right-hander, has signed a contract believed to call for a salary of $12,000, plus a bonus of $3,000 if he wins 20 games. Hamlin collected a similar bonus last season, when he won 20 and lost 13.

Signing of Hamlin, who immediately took part in his first workout, brought all of the Dodger pitchers and catchers into line.

Inner Tube 'Hole'

PARK FALLS, Wis. (AP)—They're playing golf on white greens here in Park Falls, which more than once this winter has reported the official low temperature in the United States.

Out to show the world that they can take it, Park Falls golf addicts and their caddies bundle up and travel around the snow-blanketed Park Falls golf course on skis and snowshoes. The little white pellet—the more discolored the better, in this case—journeys from one inflated inner tube "hole" to the next.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

At New York: Brookhattan 2, New York Americans 1.
At Brooklyn: New York Germans 4, St. Mary's Celtics 1.

Wild Night In National Hockey Race

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	25	8	4	135	74	54
Rangers	23	9	8	119	67	54
Toronto	20	15	5	103	88	45
Chicago	17	16	6	89	99	40
Detroit	13	21	6	68	100	32
Americans	12	25	3	81	115	27
Canadiens	9	25	4	71	123	22

Results Feb. 22

Chicago 10, Canadiens 1.
Americans 1, Rangers 0, overtime.
Toronto 2, Detroit 1.

By the Associated Press

Last night was a wild night in the National Hockey League.

Chicago's Black Hawks extended their undefeated streak to eight games with a sensational 10-1 victory over the Montreal Canadiens and the lowly New York Americans beat their intra-city rivals, the first-place New York Rangers, by 1-0 for the first time in seven tries this season.

In the only sensible game in the league the Toronto Maple Leafs strengthened their hold on third place by turning back the Detroit Red Wings, 2-1.

That Chicago victory tied the mark set by the Boston Bruins for the most points made in one game this season, but the game wasn't without its bleak side. Defenseman Art Wiebe of Chicago and Goalie Wilfie Cude of Montreal were injured.

Charlie Sands donned Cude's pads but all he did was watch five goals sail past.

Johnnie Chad and Phil Hergesheimer each got two goals to lead the Hawks in the rout that matched the Boston 10-3 win over Detroit Feb. 13.

There were 14,343 New Yorkers on hand to watch the end of the reign of the Rangers over the Amerks. It came on Tommy Anderson's goal after one minute of overtime. That goal was important—but no more so that the superlative goal tending of Earl Robertson of the Amerks, who saved literally dozens of shots with his stick, skates or body, and who got a rousing ovation from the crowd between the third and the overtime periods.

The Rangers were held in check during the first two periods while the Amerks were still fresh—but they broke away in the third period only to bump right smack into Robertson. Twice while down on the ice the great goalie stopped three-shot bombardments.

Meanwhile the Toronto Maple Leafs made the most of their scoring chances in subduing Detroit 2-1. Toronto took the lead in the first period and gained a commanding margin in the second when Red Heron slapped in a rebound. The lone Detroit score came when Ebbie Goodfellow whacked a puck from 30 feet out that whizzed past Goalie Turk Broda's right shoulder.

Riggs Opens With 6—4, 11—9 Victory

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Bobby Riggs yesterday opened his quest of the National indoor tennis championship with a 6—4, 11—9 victory over Dick Shipp, Harrisburg, Pa., schoolboy.

The nation's No. 1 player, first of such ranking to appear in this tournament since Bill Tilden's day, at no time overworked himself. He played a stand-up, conservative game, relying on his 18-year-old rival's errors rather than any aggressiveness of his own to win.

First of the other seeded players to join Riggs in the second round was Joey Fishbach, Metropolitan indoor champ. No. 6 in the draw he beat back Mitchell Rosenbaum, 6—1, 6—0.

Hendrix vs. Budge

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Art Hendrix, who never quite reached the top as an amateur, gets another chance to scale the tennis heights today.

Hendrix, tennis coach at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., plays Don Budge in the semifinals of the $2,500 Southeastern professional tournament, and there are some who say he has a chance, be it ever so slight.

Unseeded in this, his first pro tournament, Hendrix promptly blasted out Joe Whalen and the veteran Bill Tilden. Some observers, who had watched Hendrix in his amateur career, said his game had improved amazingly and that perhaps here was a new challenger.

Fred Perry, Budge's perennial rival, takes on sixth-seeded Walter Senior of Chicago in the other semifinal bracket, with the finalists getting together Sunday.

Budge turned back John Nogrady of New York in three interesting sets yesterday, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4, while Perry was drubbing Frank Rericha of New York, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1.

'Sometime in March'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's spring football practice will start "sometime in March," Coach A. N. (Bo) McMillin announced recently.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Larry Kelley, Yale all-America, refused all pro offers, to help coach at Peddie Institute next fall while taking graduate work at Princeton.

Conference Football Machines Training for No. 1 Team Again

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Spurred by the hope of giving this section its third consecutive No. 1 college eleven of the nation, Southwest Conference football machines are in full swing with their spring training programs this week with perhaps the brightest outlook in their history. It may be recalled that nation-wide polls of sports editors conducted by the press associations last year gave the Texas Aggies the No. 1 spot over all other teams in the land and that in 1938 the same distinction was enjoyed by Dutch Meyer's Texas Christian University Horned Frogs.

Both teams went to the Sugar Bowl classic at New Orleans, where they were victorious, T. C. U. over Carnegie Tech and Texas A. and M. over Tulane. Considering also the fact that Matty Bell's Southern Methodist Mustangs topped the list in 1935, when they earned the invitation to the Rose Bowl game in Pasadena, this league lays claim to three honor teams or national championship claimants in the last five years.

That there will be no let-down in the class of football played in this wild and woolly section, where the strength always is exceptionally well distributed, is evidenced by the number of big and brawny, yet active and experienced athletes now going through their spring paces of mastering fundamentals. No team in history has ever won the conference football title two consecutive years and while on paper the Aggies look to have a splendid chance to break precedent, the odds will be strongly against them.

Eight Starters Back

Returning eight of their starting eleven of last fall, the Farmers of Coach Homer Norton, featuring an attack built around Jarring John Kimbrough, one of the sensations of 1939 football, definitely will be powerful factors with which to contend. But, on the other side of the scales is the fact that they must face three of their most dangerous opponents — Southern Methodist, University of Texas and Baylor—on the latter's gridirons. And the home field advantage is especially important in these meetings.

Boasting the finest array of backfield material in the South, Matty Bell's Mustangs are entitled to most serious consideration as possible 1940 champions. They have some gaps to plug at the tackle positions but their young ends of last September developed so well that they were ranked among the best in their section by the end of the season and they are well fortified at guards and center and have an abundance of material from which to pick tackle replacements.

Backfield Returns

The labors of D. X. Bible finally are bearing fruit at the University of Texas, where all signs point to continued improvement. The flashy sophomore backs of a season ago, Jack Crain, Pete Layden and R. B. Patrick, return, augmented by some of the finest 1939 freshman material in Texas. Bible played sophomores at most of his line positions last year.

Baylor returns its backfield intact from the aggregation that tied with S. M. U. for second place last fall, along with lettermen for each line position and the best first-year material in the school's history. Coach Morley Jennings confidently expects his best team in years.

Coming back from an off year after the heavy losses from the championship 1938 eleven, Texas Christian is certainly on the improve. Coach Meyer is working two complete lines of 200 pounders and he has a sophomore-to-be backfield that has been the talk of his training.

A five-way battle between these teams is the outlook. Rice, although having its usual wealth of material, must be given time for Jess Neely, the new coach, to install his system. Arkansas, the seventh member of the League, incurred some heavy losses from last year's team and, unless Coach Fred Thomsen can uncover a sparkplug to replace departing Kay Eakin in the triple-threat role, the Razorbacks are not expected to leave the second division.

George White

Mid-Florida Golf

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis, seeking her second comeback victory toward another national championship, today faced Mrs. Lillian Zech, veteran Chicago linkswoman, in the semifinals of the annual Mid-Florida women's golf tournament.

Clara Callendar of Long Beach, Calif., opposed Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., in the other semifinal match.

In the tournament's first upset, Mrs. Zech eliminated medalist Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J., 2 and 1 yesterday. Miss Callendar defeated Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago, winner here last year, 3 and 1.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

Yale 55, Ohio State 20.
Harvard 47, Navy 28.

Remarkable Flat-Track Performances

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—John Woodruff, the Olympic half-mile champion; John Borican, holder of five assorted middle distance world indoor records, and the N. Y. C. one-mile relay team, the people's choice for the IC-4A title two weeks hence, turned in remarkable flat-track performances in the 369th Regiment's annual indoor track meet Wednesday night.

Woodruff, running the Millrose A. A.'s two stars, Sanford Goldberg and Ernie Federoff, out of the picture, won the 1,000-yard special in the scoring time of 2:11.3. Goldberg trailed Long John by 40 yards at the tape and was never in the race after the first lap.

Borican, former Virginia State star now running for the Shore A. C., of Elberon, N. J., shifted at the last moment from the 1,000 to the special 600 and fitted home winner by four feet over Jim Herbert of N. Y. U. in a blistering 1:12, nine-tenths of a second slower than Herbert's own world record. Wesley Wallace, Fordham's intercollegiate indoor champion at the distance, placed third.

The N. Y. U. mile relay foursome, scoring a nine-yard allotment and starting from scratch in the nine-team one-mile handicap relay, won in 3:20.3, the fastest time ever recorded for an unbanked track. Herbert ran the anchor and registered an amazing 48 second performance. Herbert spotted Johnny Quigley, fleet Manhattan College freshman 10 yards, and won in a torrid stretch duel by two yards. Manhattan ran with a 44-yard allowance, and Fordham, the third place winner, had 29 yards.

N. Y. U.'s team included Sanford Graun, Hraold Bogrow, George Hagans and Herbert.

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The Home Forum

Winter in Peking

PEKING is least attractive in winter. Then, with the earth and tree-boughs in the grasp of the cold, it is unsoftened by spring blossoms or summer foliage or autumn harvest. Nevertheless, even then, it is still—to many of us—the most fascinating city in the world.

The snow comes seldom—only a few times during the winter. When it falls, the grayness of the narrow walled streets is whitened. The red window lattices are lined with white fur. Whiteness moulds the high red gate-towers, deepens the pink of the imperial walls, and burdens the great winged roofs of yellow tiles in the Forbidden City. In the parks of the old temples and palaces, the ancient cypress trees look almost black by contrast; while the crows which fly, squawking, out of their frosted boughs are so intense a jet that their wings have a mineral luster.

In most large cities of a million inhabitants, one pays for the pleasure of snow with the subsequent ugliness of soot and slush. In Peking, there is less soot than elsewhere. It is not an industrial city; factories and large heated buildings are few; and the Chinese masses do not even warm their houses and shops—beyond the little which is required for cooking in the old-fashioned clay brick stoves. Hence there are few tall chimneys to gush forth dingy masses of smoke and smuts, to be spread over the white surface. Even the slush is less than that which follows snow in a damper climate; for here the sharp dry sunny air soon gnaws away the drifts like an acid, except for remnants of unsightly husks which remain on the north sides of houses and walls and trees.

* * *

One must admit, however, that, even in Peking, the snow is not always beautiful. Sometimes a dust storm blows before all of it has melted; and dusty snow is only a little less dingy than sooty snow. Then one is impatient for the blurred wind to stop blowing, leaving only the stinging sunshine to wipe the last gray-white smears away.

One seldom has long to wait, in North China. The sun—the brilliant sun—shines almost every day. Even in midwinter, it carries a stab of warmth during the highest hours of the day. And the subtle light and shadow constitute one of the compensations for the long Peking winter. The sunlight glitters down on the land as through a prism, many-faceted. The cups of shadow, beside the buildings, have a deep opaqueness like lapis. The sky is aquamarine in the morning and the afternoon; turquoise at noontime. The hills have an amethyst transparency. The shine of the frost in the morning is like crystal. Even the brown frozen fields have a topaz mellowness, when the sun at last is setting. While everywhere across the great plain, the blue figures of men and women, the small red figures of children, the tawny houses and dull pines stand out as clearly as if they were carved, inlaid upon the air.

* * *

The chill is intense. After dark, and before the sun comes up, to step out of doors is like diving into an icy mountain lake. When the wind blows, it snips at the flesh with frigid scissors. The ice lies eighteen inches deep on the canals and the ponds. But at night there is beauty in the scene of the ice-cutting. Then the crews of coolies, straw-shod, scratch squared patterns on the dim starlit surface. The work is done by the light of great lanterns abloom with a lemon-yellow glow, casting the shadows of the men on either side like the shadows of giants. As the great cubes are sawed out, one hears the rasp of the saws and the grunt of the voices; and then a long singsong chant as the men drag the rope-drawn blocks over the slicked path and up into the storage dugout. The rasping slide of the ice makes one of the characteristic sounds of the northern winter.

Not all the ice, however, serves only a utilitarian purpose. Some of it is used by skaters. One sees them in various places. One may go to that part of the Imperial City which is now known to foreigners as Central Park, and see the people skating on the old palace moat. On one side, the grove of ancient cypresses stands dark green, with glimpses of rose walls showing beyond, and the lean brown wires of the big willows hanging leafless over a bridge. On the other side, the massive gray wall of the Forbidden City rises, reaches an angle, and turns. At the junctures of the angles, the little watch towers rear up—austerely elaborate, with a cluster of fluted roofs, painted lacquer-scarlet and edged with a sunshiny gilt.

Much bigger sheets of ice are found on the beautiful artificial lakes of the Winter Palace—the Nan Hai, Chung Hai, and Pei Hai. Here, in the bygone days of the Ch'ing Dynasty, the Manchus used to hold their skating carnivals, first flattening out the ice with sheaves of hot iron, to make it smooth. How we should have liked to have seen them in their picturesque costumes, twirling and gliding and racing over the glazed surface!

* * *

Very different is the crowd which one sees skating there nowadays. There are pretty Chinese girls, with knitted cardigans over the side-slitted sheaths of their frocks. There are Chinese youths with long slender robes side-fastened over foreign-cut trousers. There are couples skating together—sometimes in Western clothes, sometimes in Chinese. There are the inevitable beginners, taking a few shuffling strokes, teetering, clutching wildly at the icy air, and then sitting down with a dreadful bump—only to gulp, blink, rise painfully, and try again. There are the ubiquitous children—madcap small boys, a menace here as upon rinks anywhere in the world. With clumsy zeal, they scoot about in a zigzag—chasing each other, running between startled couples, spoiling the exhibitions of the soaring figure skaters, almost unbalancing the helpless beginners who happen to be in their way. There are a few white foreigners, skimming around the edges. There are a number of Japanese civilians; and, here and there, the khaki-clad figure of a Japanese soldier. With their short legs and thick strong ankles, many of the Japanese make skillful skaters. Nevertheless, the stubbiness of their build and shortness of their limbs deprive them of the grace which is natural to the longer, slimmer Chinese skaters.

If the crowds have changed greatly since the Manchu days, at least the landscape of the lakes has altered little. The same great knotty willows stoop at the edges. The same flower-colored tile roofs hover among the big pines. The same thin line of hills is pinned like tissue paper to the cold western sky. The same old rose-walled gardens, winter-stilled, hide their secret rockeries from view. The same marble bridges span their own frozen reflections. And the same islands curve with their beautiful man-made shorelines against the surface of the lakes—that in the Pei Hai wearing its high White Dagoba like a frosty crown.

* * *

From all around the Imperial City, the sounds of Peking come echoing in to the skaters, twice as clear as in summer—as if they had been sharpened like knives on the keen-edged grindstone of winter. The blast from a strolling knife-sharpener's trumpet seems to fall on the air with a clatter. The voices of the vendors—their cadenced sales-calls, like phrases from folk songs—slip dimly over the walls, slide across the ice with a faraway flourish, and vanish. The chime of bells from a little glass coach tinkles like small crystal bells falling, one by one, upon the ice, and breaking. While across the sky, flashing through shadow and sunshine, a flock of pigeons comes wheeling; and, as they pass, they leave a trail of sound over the opaque lakes, from the little whistles carved of bamboo and reeds which they wear under their wings. It is a sound as cold and thin, as pure and clear, as if it were etched in crystal by a great icicle, moving like a slow frozen comet across the winter sky.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

"THE MUSIC OF SILENCE": *River Mole at Cobham, Surrey*

THERE ARE MOMENTS in winter when one "listens" to silence, when one halts before some snowbound scene conscious of music that comes with the white hush. In the hold that winter takes on nature, when frost stays the water's flow and lays an arresting hand on tree and bramble, a sound is heard that before was inaudible, a sound that can only be described as the music of silence. Some might say it is the tinkle of ice in the river, or the mists of evening settling on the landscape, or the stretch of a tired twig, or perhaps just nothing at all. But those who have heard the music know better. It is that particular sense of harmony that comes with the breath of snow.

Castles of Ice

These castles of ice were not made by man.
They were built by the creek and December.
And for weeks there is a silvered passage
Under the falls where the great spears of ice
Hang from rock and crevice, and the frosted stone.
When I look out of the window in this castle,
Down through the long valley, I hear two songs:
Wind on the hill, water under ice.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

A World Apart

MAGGIE LOVED to linger in the great spaces of the mill, and often came out with her black hair powdered to a soft whiteness that made her dark eyes flash out with a new fire. The resolute din, the unresting motion of the great stones, giving her a dim delicious awe as at the presence of an uncontrollable force—the meal forever pouring, pouring—the fine white powder softening all surfaces, and making the very spider-nets look like faery lacework—the sweet pure scent of the meal—all helped to make Maggie feel that the mill was a little world apart from her outside every-day life. . . . But the part of the mill she liked best was the topmost story—the corn-hutch, where there were the great heaps of grain, which she could sit on and slide down continually. She was in the habit of taking this recreation as she conversed with Luke, to whom she was very communicative, wishing him to think well of her understanding, as her father did.—From "The Mill on the Floss," by GEORGE ELIOT.

Less Than a Born Violinist

AFTER LISTENING to Arthur Pryor and his band a whole summer, I felt I must do something with music myself. My sister was already studying the piano, so it seemed sensible that I should study the violin. It was in the days before good phonographs and records, and one knew families that had whole concerts at home because children in the family could play two instruments. My playing was not a great success. . . . I certainly do not blame Edgar Allan Deutsch, the excellent teacher, an old friend of my aunt, who was entrusted with the thankless task of teaching me how to hold the bow, how to finger, to read musical notation, to put rosin on my bow, and to distinguish the first from the fourth position. I don't think I ever advanced as far as the fourth position. But Edgar Allan Deutsch was patient and my family long-suffering. Mischa Elman, my mother assured me, must have sounded bad at first. I ran into Mr. Deutsch once at a Menuhin recital last year. We had quite a discussion on the requirements of good violin-playing. Mr. Deutsch was very kind about not mentioning my wretchedly brief career as a violinist and talked to me almost as to a fellow-musician. It was very generous of him. For I nearly ruined a concert of his once.

The spring of the season in which I studied with him he had a concert given by his pupils. He took a chance on me. I came to a rehearsal of the minuet in one of the Haydn symphonies. I have ever since had a sense of the feeling that a member of an orchestra must have when things go well, a wonderful, mystical thrill of unanimity in creation. I was lifted by the sense of concerted momentum, all those strings playing divinely together. I admit I thought my violin sounded a little different from the rest, and I seemed to be a few notes behind everybody else. I started to hurry. Mr. Deutsch stopped us. He whispered to me that perhaps I'd better sit down on a bench at the side and watch the others, and listen. That is what I have been doing at concerts ever since. Except for a pianola in a summer camp, I have never done anything remotely like musical performance since. But none of the great conductors can have had a grander sense of command than I did at the shabby pianola in a wooden playhouse in the Adirondacks, playing away at the Fifth Symphony, modifying tempo to suit myself, pumping energy with my feet into my imaginary orchestra and deciding then, as I have often decided since, that being a conductor of a great orchestra is the ne plus ultra in glory and power.—From "Philosopher's Holiday," by IRWIN EDMAN. (New York: Viking.)

Moonlight Walk at Midday

THE WEEKS OF the sun's absence, we thought, would be a time of gloom and depression. But the busy days had slipped past with little to call attention to the lack of sunlight, save the lamps burning all day in schoolroom and living-quarters. There was amazingly little real darkness.

For days after the sun's departure the southeastern horizon was suffused with a crimson glow, against which the ice-pack rose in jagged black silhouette like the skyline of some weird Arctic metropolis. Light of a host of brilliant stars, the glow of the northern lights reflected back from vast areas of white snow, created a pale unvarying twilight. Hours flowed into one another—like a soft grey river—nothing to distinguish between day and night except the hands of the clock.

Only when storms were brewing or snow drove past in an impenetrable wall was there real darkness. Making a visit to an igloo then was like walking with closed eyes. The coal-oil lantern made only a pale aura of light that did not pick out depressions and ridges in the snow. . . .

When the moon was full, it flooded the world with a silver radiance, so bright that one could read a printed page outdoors. Circling the horizon day and night, without dipping below it, it washed the village—touching snow-covered igloos with unreal beauty and throwing the laden caches into grotesque silhouette against the white landscape.

A moonlight walk at midday is an experience so weirdly lovely that it beggars description. One such experience stands out sharply. On a breathless white day late in December we set out at one o'clock for a stroll. . . .

About us the fresh snow sparkled and scintillated, prismatic colors flashing from every crystal. Then suddenly an amazing sight checked us in our tracks with held breath. That miracle, seen perhaps once in a lifetime—a moonbow! Across the dark vault of the sky it swept in an arch of ethereal loveliness, a soft blend of violet, green and rose. A moment to remember!—From "Daylight Moon," by ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST. (New York: Stokes.)

"The principal thing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT DO WE CONSIDER most essential to our happiness? Where do we place the emphasis in thought and effort? Do we consider place, fame, prestige, and human power as first and as most essential and desirable? Or do we seek peace by following in the footsteps of the Master? It is important that our emphasis be rightly placed if we would attain true happiness and success. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 239), "The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning."

In Scripture we read (Proverbs 4:5, 7): "Get wisdom, get understanding: forget it not; neither decline from the words of my mouth. . . . Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding." Wisdom—"the principal thing"! Think what it would mean if all men were convinced of the truth of these words, and made the pursuit of divine wisdom and understanding their chief aim! In that case we should soon see the government of God, good, made manifest in human affairs. Social, economic, and political problems would find speedy solution, and mankind would see that real progress is hastened when spiritual understanding is utilized in human experience.

Christ Jesus gave us the Lord's Prayer, which contains the petition (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." And in the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of this passage (p. 17): *"Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."*

Christian Science makes clear the fact that the understanding of God and His creation is indeed "the principal thing." Earnest students of this religion are consecrated in their effort to learn more about God. To this end they study the Bible in the light of Mrs. Eddy's writings, for the Bible, when spiritually understood, gives them the basis for right reasoning, with consequent ability to demonstrate Truth in human experience.

Were one convinced that a great treasure was within his reach he would diligently pursue his search, not faltering or fainting, until he had found that which he was seeking. The spiritual understanding of God and man is our treasure, and when we are convinced of this fact we shall no longer seek fame, place, or power, but shall bend our every effort toward the attainment of spiritual knowledge—wisdom and understanding.

One of the treasures to be gained from study of the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook, is the ability to heal through spiritual means. Christ Jesus healed the sick, and he taught his disciples to heal "all manner of disease" (Matthew 10:1). To his followers he said (Mark 16:17, 18), "These signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

It is believed by many that these words were meant only for the immediate disciples of the Master. But Christian Science shows that all may heal through spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy herself healed both chronic and acute disease, and her followers continue to heal disease of every kind through spiritual means alone. Referring to the Master's words quoted above, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 328): "Jesus' promise is perpetual. Had it been given only to his immediate disciples, the Scriptural passage would read *you*, not *they*. The purpose of his great life-work extends through time and includes universal humanity."

Fame, place, prestige, and many other things that seem vital to human sense, fail to bring permanent peace, satisfaction, or happiness. They are not treasures, but poor counterfeits of good, and not worthy of our attention and effort. Those things that are needful for our well-being, health, activity, beauty, joy, friends, and home are gifts of God, good, which spiritual understanding reveals to be permanent. The search for wisdom and understanding serves to magnify good in human experience, and to bring health, peace, and abundant supply into our lives. We cannot lack any good thing when our thought is centered on divine Truth and Love, and when the weight of our effort is placed on the things of Spirit. Truth is affirmative, positive, and it includes harmony.

It takes courage and perseverance to maintain a firm stand in the search for spiritual understanding. The pressure of material sense claims that matter is substantial and powerful, and that some effort must be thrown into the scale with matter. But spiritual sense reveals the fact that God, good, alone is real, and that when we search for understanding we are definitely placing ourselves and our affairs under His law, which always operates for good, and is ever available in human experience. "Wisdom is the principal thing," and we find this treasure when we search wholeheartedly for it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian.]

Farmer's Faith

We farmers must have faith, the preacher says
In church on Sundays.
Well, do we not?
Do we not plough our fields on autumn days
For springtime sowing?
Is it not faith
To break the soil, even as frost comes on,
Freezing the breath,
And making clods of all the earth we turn?
Is it not faith
To let the land lie fallow
Because, beyond the bitter winter—
The falling, drifting snow—
We see a sun that's sure to come for growth?
Is it not faith
To labor as days chill, because we know in spring
We'll sow our seed and reap a harvest crop,
Then plow again, rejoicing?
Ah, yes, I know that's faith!

LUCY MARGARET CLAPP

"Galvenā lieta"

(Tulkots raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakussiejā angļu tekstā)

KO GAN MĒS UZSKATAM par vissvarīgāko mūsu laimei? Ko mēs uzsveram domās un centienos? Vai mēs uzskatam vietu, slavu, prestižu un cilvēcisku varu kā pirmo un vissvarīgāko un visiekārojamāko? Jeb vai mēs meklējam mieru, sekodami pa Meistara pēdām? Ja gribam sasniegt patiesu laimi un panākumus, tad ir svarīgi, ka uzsveram to, kas pareizi uzsvērt. Mary Baker Eddy raksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 239. lpp.): "Mērķi, pēc kādiem mēs tiecamies, un gars, ko mēs izpaužam, atklāj mūsu nostāju un rāda, ko mēs iegūstam."

Svētos rakstos mēs lasam (Zal. sak. v. 4:5, 7): "Manto gudrību, manto atzīšanu; neaizmirsti un negriezies nost no manas mutes vārdiem. . . . Gudrība ir galvenā lieta [angļu Bībelē]; manto gudrību un ar visu savu padomu samanto atzīšanu." Gudrība—"galvenā lieta"! Iedomajaties, ko nozīmētu, ja visi cilvēki būtu pārliecināti par šo vārdu patiesību un cenšanos pēc dievišķīgās gudrības un saprašanas padarītu par savu galveno mērķi! Tādā gadījumā mēs itin drīz redzētu Dieva, labā, valdību izpaustu cilvēku pasākumos. Sociālās, saimnieciskās un politiskās problemas atrastu drīzu atrisinājumu un cilvēce redzētu, ka patiesais progress tiek paātrināts, kad garīgā saprašana ir likta lietā cilvēciskos piedzīvojumos.

Kristus Jēzus devis mums tā Kunga lūgšanu, kas satur arī lūgumu (Matt. 6:10), "Tavs prāts lai notiek kā debesīs, tā arī virs zemes." Un Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā Mrs. Eddy dod šīs vietas garīgo izskaidrojumu (17. lpp.): *"Dod mums spēju zināt, ka Dievs—kā debesīs, tā arī virs zemes—ir visspēcīgs un pār visu augstāks."*

Kristīgā Zinātne noskaidro faktu, ka Dieva un Viņa radības izpratne patiesi ir "galvenā lieta." Šīs religijas nopietnie skolnieki ir apzinīgi savā cenšanās vairāk uzzināt par Dievu. Šim nolūkam viņi studē Bībeli Mrs. Eddy's rakstu gaismā, jo Bībele, ja garīgi saprasta, dod viņiem pamatu pareiziem spriedumiem, kam seko spēja demonstrēt Patiesību cilvēciskos piedzīvojumos.

Ja kāds būtu pārliecināts, ka viņam iespējams iegūt lielu mantu, viņš ćakli turpinātu savu meklēšanu, nešaudoties, nenogurstot, līdz viņš būtu atradis, ko meklējis. Garīga izpratne par Dievu un cilvēku ir mūsu manta; un ja par šo faktu esam pārliecināti, tad ilgāk vairs nemeklēsim slavu, vietu vai varu, bet koncentrēsim visus savus spēkus, lai iegūtu garīgas zināšanas—gudrību un saprašanu.

Viena no mantām, kas iegūstama studējot Bībeli kopā ar Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatu, ir spēja dziedināt garīgiem līdzekļiem. Kristus Jēzus izdziedināja slimos un mācīja savus mācekļus dziedināt "visas vājības" (Matt. 10:1). Saviem sekotājiem viņš sacīja (Mark. 16:17, 18): "Šīs zīmes tiem ticīgiem ies līdz: manā vārdā tie velnus izdzis, jaunām mēlēm runās; čūskas aizdzis; un kad tie kādas nāvīgas zāles dzers, tad tas tiem nekaitēs. Uz neveseliem tie rokas uzliks, tad ar tiem būs labāki."

Daudzi tic, ka šie vārdi domāti vienīgi Meistara tiešiem mācekļiem. Bet Kristīgā Zinātne rāda, ka visi var dziedināt ar garīgo saprašanu. Pati Mrs. Eddy izdziedinājusi kā kroniskas tā akutas slimības, un viņas sekotāji turpina dziedināt visādas slimības vienīgi garīgiem līdzekļiem. Attiecībā uz augšminētiem Meistara vārdiem Mrs. Eddy raksta (Science and Health, 328. lpp.): "Jēzus apsolījums ir pastāvīgs. Ja tas būtu dots tikai viņa tiešiem mācekļiem, Svēto rakstu vieta skanētu *jums* nevis *tiem*. Viņa lielā dzīvesdarba mērķis sniedzas cauri visiem laikiem un ietver sevī visu cilvēci."

Slava, vieta, prestižs un daudzas citas lietas, kas cilvēciskam saprātam šķiet tik svarīgas, nenes pastāvīgu mieru, apmierinātību vai laimi. Tās nav mantas, bet nožēlojami labā viltojumi, un tās nav mūsu uzmanības un pūļu vērtas. Tas, kas vajadzīgs mūsu labklājībai, kā veselība, darba spējas, skaistums, prieks, draugi un mājas, ir Dieva, labā, dāvanas, kuŗas garīgā saprašana atklāj kā pastāvīgas. Meklēšana pēc gudrības un saprašanas kalpo labā cildināšanai cilvēka piedzīvojumos, kā arī, lai ienestu mūsu dzīvēs veselību, mieru un bagātīgu apgādību. Mums nekas labs nevar trūkt, ja mūsu domas ir koncentrētas uz dievišķigo Patiesību un Milestību, un ja mūsu pūļu svars ir likts uz Gara lietām. Patiesība ir apstiprinoša, pozitiva un ietver sevī saskaņu.

Lai paturētu nesatricināmu stāju garīgas saprašanas meklēšanā, tas prasa drosmi un neatlaidību. Materialais sapráts uzspiež, ka materija ir substanciala un spēciga, un ka zināmas pūles ir metamas materijas svaru kausā. Bet garīgais sapráts atklāj faktu, ka Dievs, labais, vienīgi ir ists, un ja mēs meklējam saprašanu, mēs noteikti paklausjam sevi un savus pasākumus zem Viņa likuma, kas vienmēr darbojas priekš labā un ir vienmēr pieejams cilvēciskā piedzīvojumā. "Gudrība ir galvenā lieta," un mēs atrodam šo mantu, ja ar visu sirdi to meklējam.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International, Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1940

Freight Rate Cuts Granted N. E. States

Localities in Massachusetts, N. H. and Maine will benefit by rates truckmen oppose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads today to make drastic reductions in less-than-carload rates betwen points in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in order to meet truck competition.

The territory involved embraces extreme northeastern Massachusetts, the southwestern quarter of Maine, and extreme southeastern New Hampshire.

The two railroads will establish, effective March 5, a new rate for all commodities in lieu of the present first-class, second-class, third-class, and fourth-class rates. The new rate will be 90 per cent of the present fourth-class rate.

The Commission said there has been a continuous falling off in the railroads' business and a continuous increase in the traffic handled by trucks.

Railroads Move Little

"The rail movement is now almost negligible," the Commission added. "Betwen 40 and 50 truckers operate in this territory and carry a heavy volume of traffic. The traffic left to the railroads is largely articles that the trucks cannot, or do not care to handle."

Examples of the reductions:

Between Bucksport, Maine, and Waltham, Mass., a distance of 271 miles, the new rate will be 48 cents a hundred pounds compared with the present first-class rate of $1.05; second-class, 89 cents; third-class, 74 cents, and fourth-class 53 cents. The rate between Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., 51 miles, will be 23 cents a hundred pounds compared with the present rates of 52 cents, 44 cents, 36 cents, and 26 cents for the four classes.

Objection Overruled

The New England Motor Rate Bureau, Inc., and the Eastern Motor Freight Conference, Inc., objected to the reduced rates, originally scheduled to become effective last Aug. 10. Their protests caused the Commission to suspend the schedules pending an investigation.

The motor truck organizations said the reduced rates, if established, would likely lead to a destructive rate war. The Commission commented that the evidence "warrants the conclusion that the proposed rates would produce reasonably compensatory earnings, and there is no showing that they would violate any provision of the Interstate Commerce Act."

Bigger and Better New Deal Is Urged By Watt as Need

Robert J. Watt, recently returned delegate to the International Labor Office at Geneva, declared today that "the cure for the New Deal's lack of complete success is not a breathing spell of inaction—the formula for real recovery is a bigger and better New Deal," according to the Associated Press.

In an address to the Consumers League of Massachusetts, Mr. Watt described the New Deal as "a moving force of experiment and effort, by capital, management and labor under the leadership of the people's administration, a pulling together to lick the economic chaos of today caused by yesterday's neglect so that we can face tomorrow's new problems with clear heads."

Mr. Watt, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, said that "to do a decent job we need a greater, stronger, labor movement, democratic in character, with millions of alert, vitally interested members."

Earlier, in an interview, he attacked as inconsistent providing of arms for warring governments and relief measures for their victims. He referred specifically to Russia and Japan as arms buyers and Finland and China as recipients of relief.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer; lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds tonight, becoming northwest on Saturday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight with occasional snow flurries in extreme north portion; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest to west winds tonight becoming fresh northwest on Saturday; scattered to broken clouds tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	20	New Orleans	39	39
Chicago	21	20	New York	27	26
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	32	31
Helena	1	0	Philadelphia	29	29
Kansas City	38	30	St. Louis	30	26
Los Angeles	55	54	San Francisco	53	53
Miami	41	41	Washington	29	28
Minneapolis	7	7			

A—7:36 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 23.
B—Minimum, Feb. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:18 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Saturday, 11:40 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:55 p. m.

Will Sing Sunday

De Bellis

Miss Dorothy Maynor

Negro soprano is to be guest soloist at the Boston Symphony Pension Fund Concert Sunday afternoon.

How Negro Spirituals Are Sung

Negro spirituals have been so commercialized and misrepresented through unsympathetic interpretation that in many cases their real meaning has been lost, much to the distress of those who love these religious folk songs and think of them as spiritual messages, said Miss Dorothy Maynor, the young negro soprano "discovery" of Serge Koussevitzky, in an interview today.

Miss Maynor, who is in Boston to sing as guest soloist at the Boston Symphony Pension Fund concert at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, spoke with feeling on the subject of the spirituals.

"Unfortunately," she explained, "they are not solos. They are really for groups of voices, unaccompanied. I had to smile when I was preparing to sing a spiritual the other day," she went on, "to think of people wanting to put spirituals with viols, horns, and trumpets. They are poor even with a piano."

The Discovery

It is not as a singer of negro spirituals, however, that Miss Maynor has risen from obscurity to one of the musical discoveries of the year. Only last summer she was an unknown vocal student visiting the Berkshire Festival in Stockbridge, and then suddenly it came—the opportunity that all young singers hope for. Mr. Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave her an audition.

Since then things have happened so fast that Miss Maynor is still a little bewildered, hardly believing it all.

First, there was Mr. Koussevitzky's amazement and delight at the remarkable quality and range of this young soprano. A native Flagstad, he described her excitedly to his friends.

And the very next day, at his special invitation, she sang before one of the most critical musical audiences in the country. It was at the private picnic which Mr. and Mrs. Koussevitzky give each year to the members of the orchestra. And the famous conductor watching their faces knew that he was right. He had discovered a rare and beautiful voice.

Critics Enthusiastic

Word spread to the Berkshire Hills, and on to New York, so that by the time Miss Maynor made her concert debut in Town Hall in November, she was not a totally unknown singer. In fact, the house was sold out, and the enthusiasm of the New York critics was equal to, if not even more unrestrained than that of the little group which had first heard Miss Maynor at a private picnic in the Berkshires.

In grateful memory of this occasion, Miss Maynor's program at Symphony Hall on Sunday will include the same songs which she sang at that simple picnic in the green Berkshire Hills, the echoes of which have aroused the keen interest of the musical world.

It was a Boston woman, Miss Harriot Curtis, who first recognized the promise of this negro singer and made it possible for her to study voice for three years in New York under Wilfred Klamroth. Prior to that Miss Maynor was a pupil at the Westminster Choir School in Princeton, N. J., where she was studying to become a teacher of music.

Former Brookline Girl Sails Soon to Aid Allies

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (AP)—Elizabeth Adams of this City has worked since Christmas in a Providence service station learning the rudiments of the auto mechanic's trade because she is not "the type to sit in a broken-down ambulance or automobile and wait for help."

Miss Adams is sailing March 2 for France where she will serve with the American Friends of France, aiding évacués.

A teacher at the Park School in Brookline, Mass., for the past eight years, she had decided before war broke out last September that when the time came she was going to have some share in helping the Allies.

Storm Boosts Food Prices In Some Lines

Meat costs stay about the same — Shipments of vegetables from California help.

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Effects of weather on the price of food are being "discovered" by shoppers today, but the variety of items that are offered gives opportunity to select those that can be had without upsetting the budget.

Heavy snows and storms have made it difficult to move eggs from the farms and from the concentration points, resulting in the Boston market being almost entirely dependent on near-by supplies. Prices are temporarily higher, as a result.

Some of the fresh vegetables that have come to be looked upon as "staples"—though out of season—are scarce and higher priced because they come from the South where a recent freeze caused widespread damage. Latest example of this trend is found in sweet green peppers, which advanced sharply in price this week, and are quoted at Faneuil Hall Market today from 50 to 70 cents a dozen.

California Vegetables

California is providing many vegetables, however, that help to take the place of those formerly shipped in from Florida and Texas. And the supply will be larger and more diversified as soon as transportation throughout the country is back to normal after the storms, according to market men. New asparagus is in from California this week end, with large bunches up to 90 cents.

Green peas from California are available in some of the chain stores at 11 cents a pound. Carrots can be had as low as 3½ cents a bunch and some of the finest one could wish are marked 8 cents a bunch. Cauliflower is as low as 15 cents a head, cabbage four pounds for 15 cents, pasqual celery 19 cents a bunch, and yellow turnip 2 cents a pound in the chain stores.

Mushrooms are increasing in popularity and are now grown in many mushroom cellars in Massachusetts. Current prices are low—19 cents a pound at some of the chain stores will buy large white mushrooms this week end—and they make a notable addition to the menu.

Cucumbers and Rhubarb

Hot house cucumbers from nearby localities appear crisp and free from any bitter taste, and rhubarb at two pounds for 25 cents offers inducements to consumers who like the sauce or rhubarb pie.

In meats there is not much difference in price as compared with a week ago. A variety of beef cuts can be had at 27 cents a pound in chain stores, including face of the rump roasts, while some stores offer prime rib roast from 21 to 23 cents a pound, and chuck roast from 19 to 25 cents. Pork loins can be found as low as 14 cents a pound, and for a few cents more a pound, New England dressed, fancy pork loins. Smoked ham is as low as 19 cents. Legs of lamb are ranged up to 30 cents a pound.

Poultry is plentiful and reasonable in price. Fine looking turkeys can still be had at 25 cents a pound and those preferring native birds can get them at 35 to 40 cents. Chickens range close to 25 cents a pound, and fowl in some of the chain stores is as low as 21 cents.

Sea food offers a variety of items and prices, including halibut from 19 to 23 cents a pound in chain stores; smelts from 9½ to 19 cents a pound, depending on size; mackerel 7 cents a pound and haddock fillets 19 cents. From these price levels the quotations range upward. In the down town area, sea scallops are 35 cents a pound, Cape scallops 90 cents, lobster meat $1.75 a pound, cod and haddock 10 to 12 cents a pound.

Providence Prices Soar

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23—(AP)—Vegetable prices in Providence retail markets are from 16 to 150 per cent higher today than they were Jan. 4, according to figures released today by the State Bureau of Markets. Oranges, too, have increased in price as high as 26 per cent. Both increases are attributed to the southern freeze.

A Helping Hand for Finland

R. J. Keller

Students Help to Swell Funds

Coming through 100 per cent for the Finnish Defense Fund, the upper classes of the Brimmer and May School have set the pace by going without luxuries and turning the savings of $61.23 into the National Shawmut Bank, depositary for the fund, through their class treasurers. Left to right: Martha Herrick of Cambridge, sophomore; Lois Ladd of Winchester, senior; Mary Savage of Milton, junior, and Nathalie Skilton of Newton Center, freshman.

Springfield Dikes Promise Control of Spring Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23—Best prepared against possible spring floods along the Connecticut River today was Springfield, where dikes and pumping stations were nearing readiness to battle the rising waters.

Only along the Mill River pressure conduit, which will carry that river under the dike into the main stream, will the work be incomplete by spring, but here sandbag walls may be built along the north bank to give protection to all but a few structures south of the tributary.

Bids for the pressure tunnel will be opened next week in the U. S. Army Engineers' office in Providence, R. I., the tunnel being the last link in Springfield's flood protection system.

Next best prepared today was West Springfield, where the dike system is complete except for a short stretch which must be raised two feet. This town, however, lacks pumping stations, which are on the program for next year.

Little better fortified than last year was Northampton, but here work has been progressing steadily. There are too many gaps in the dike system to give protection against a severe flood and engineers estimate four months' more labor is necessary to finish the dikes. A pumping station will take more time.

Much work remains to be done also in Holyoke where the north section protection will not be completed this spring. Army engineers have insufficient funds to complete preparations for south end work.

Most of the dike work was complete in Chicopee but real protection will not be afforded until pumping stations, for which funds are said to be available, are prepared to function.

The flood control reservoir program at Knightville, near Westfield, was slightly ahead of schedule today and the Surry Mountain dam at Surry Mountain in New Hampshire was reported on schedule. Neither will afford much protection this year. Both were begun last summer.

Bids for the Birch Hill Reservoir on the Millers River are expected to be advertised in about three weeks.

Complete protection will not be afforded along the Connecticut until the reservoirs, designed to hold back the peak crests, are finished, as there is the possibility of floods higher than the dikes coming downstream.

The entire program may be curtailed about one third this year if appropriations for such work are cut as much as has been rumored they might be.

Washington Not Isolationist, Educators Say

George Washington was not an isolationist, according to professors in two Greater Boston universities.

Speaking at the annual Washington Birthday meeting of the Old South Association at Old South Meeting House yesterday, Prof. Richard W. Leopold, history instructor at Harvard, declared, that in his "Farewell Address" the Nation's first President gave his countrymen sound advice to meet a specific situation and spoke not so much for isolation from Europe as against foreign interference in American affairs. It was not a policy of isolationism, the professor said, but one of independence.

B. U. Professor Concurs

This opinion was concurred in by Dr. Edward R. Collier, professor of history and government at Boston University, who said in an interview, Washington "was not in favor of complete and permanent detachment from world politics. He did not use the words 'entangling alliance' as so often said. He warned against 'the insidious wiles of foreign influence.' In the language of today that is a warning against foreign propaganda.

"Washington's 'Farewell Address' was the first clear definition of American foreign policy," Dr. Collier continued. "Properly interpreted in the light of changes in world politics since his day it may still be applied as a guide for American action."

More than 4,600 persons, representing citizens from all walks of life, "called" on Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall yesterday at the State House in the annual public reception of the State's Chief Executive. Colorful uniforms and band music made for a gala occasion despite the fact that unfavorable automobile driving conditions kept the crowd down to the smallest proportions in recent years.

Sounding a warning against a campaign to undermine the American system of free enterprise, Norman S. Rose, Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor and President of the Advertising Federation of America, called yesterday for continuation of the American brand of democracy which stands for liberty, independence, and freedom.

S. A. R. Hears Norman Rose

Speaking at the Washington's Birthday luncheon of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Rose said: "The American ideal of democracy stands for liberty, independence, freedom. Our fathers who fought for the independence of this country gained more than National freedom from foreign domination. They set up a Nation in which the individual was free, a Nation in which the Government was to be forever the servant of the people. They cherished personal liberty as highly as National independence. In our zeal for democracy today we must not forget the value of personal liberty. Every sacrifice of individual rights must be given grudgingly and only for the most compelling reasons of National safety."

In Boston the usual observances at the Washington monument in the Public Garden were conducted by Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution but in Cambridge, site of the erstwhile Washington Elm where the "Father of His Country" took command of the Continental Army, no recognition of the day was made.

The failure of Cambridge to observe the day brought criticism from several sources. Timothy J. Mahoney, Commander of the Cambridge Post, American Legion, declared, "It is to be deeply regretted that the City of Cambridge was so lacking in foresight as to fail completely in its duty to mark with some special observance the birthday of the 'Father of Our Country.' The lack of patriotic feeling is particularly sad."

Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott said that exercises had been held in all the schools and that efforts for a fitting observance of the day would be made in the future.

Snow Shovel Brigade to Get Paid by Checks

By refusing payment in cash Boston treasurer hopes to defeat any effort to defraud city.

While the Department of Public Works is investigating reports that a number of men signed up on snow removal crews under a variety of names during the last snow storm and propose to mulct the city of a considerable sum, City Treasurer James J. McCarthy is ready to defeat such a move by paying all of the 13,500 workers by check.

George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, said today that foremen in the city yards will be instructed to stand alongside officials of the City Treasurer's office and check the men as pay vouchers are being given out. Each foreman has had 50 to 75 men under his direction and is familiar with his force.

The Commissioner said he had no positive evidence of attempts to defraud the city but that he was investigating reports and had had checkers make a tally of the snow removal force while the work was in progress Monday.

City Treasurer McCarthy said today that he is convinced few men will commit forgery to obtain a few dollars extra pay. His second reason for paying by check he said, is because of the large number on the payroll. Identification will be required to have these checks cashed.

The City Treasurer will work a shift of clerical staffs 24 hours a day over the week-end in order to have the $400,000 payroll ready by Monday. He is now having the pay roster checked against public welfare rolls to prevent further duplication of money payments.

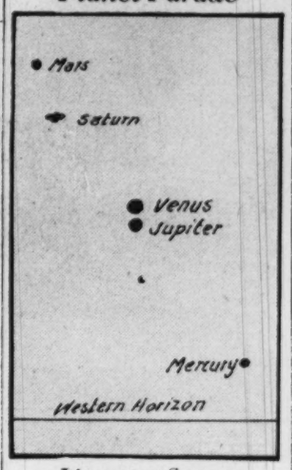
The Boston Finance Commission said it was not making any investigation of the false name reports. Acting Mayor William J. Galvin declared it was a matter for the Public Works Department to investigate through its timekeepers and others who took on the army of snow shovelers during the emergency.

Last week, City Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston charged that snow removal "payroll buttons" were being sold in barrooms for $2 each. His demand that an order be passed investigating the alleged practice was withdrawn after the City Council amended the order and then adjourned for two weeks.

New York Playwright To Talk in B. U. Course

Drama as an important social force in democracy will be discussed tomorrow morning by Dr. Louis Anspacher of New York, lecturer and author of more than 20 plays, when he addresses the third session of the "Contemporary Writers" course at Boston University's School of Education.

Planet Parade



Lineup at Sunset

The five planets visible to the naked eye, showing the order in which they are now lining up immediately after sunset each evening.

Eight Planets Shine in West After Sunset

The rare lineup in the West, just after sunset, of all five of the planets that are visible to the naked eye, together with the brilliant spectacle of the full moon shining on glittering snow, made thousands of people linger out of doors last night—and plan to "see the show" once more this evening.

Hanging lowest in the vestiges of the sunset is Mercury—remaining in sight only a short time each night before sinking below the horizon. Next in order come Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and Mars. Observers with small telescopes may also see Uranus, a little further up, and to those with strong instruments, Neptune and Pluto also are visible in the western sky.

The nine planets of our solar system continually change their positions in relation to one another and to the background of fixed stars, due to their rotation around the sun at different distances and speeds, astronomers point out. It is only at rare intervals that all those visible to the unaided eye are grouped together above the fading sunset.

In order of their distance from the sun the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. The diameter of Mercury, the smallest, is 3,000 miles, while that of Jupiter, the largest is 88,700.

Jupiter appears compartively bright because of its size, Venus seems brighter because of its nearness, though its diameter is only 7,600 miles.

Mercury and Venus, being nearer the Sun than we are on the earth, are never seen as full, bright discs but always somewhere between crescent moon and half-moon shape.

Saturn, although reflecting the sun's "full face"—and although it is second largest of the planets, with a diameter of 75,100 miles—does not appear so bright because of its distance. Tonight it will be some 900,000,000 miles from the earth.

Mars, the red planet, is now much farther away than it was last summer when it was only 36,000,000 miles distant—and so appeared much brighter than it does this month.

The Metropolitan District Commission Work Projects Administration Recreation Project has arranged a special "Sunset Walk" for next Sunday, when the Staff Naturalist of the WPA, Harry George Higbee, will lead the group to a good vantage point in the St. Moritz reservation in Quincy, to enjoy the spectacle of the planet parade. The group will meet at the St. Moritz shelter at 4 p. m. St. Moritz may be reached by busses marked West Quincy, leaving Ashmont Station of the Cambridge-Dorchester Subway at three minutes before the hour.

Narrow Gauge Bondholders Reject Offer

Bus company would use old roadbed for bus line—Owners say bid not high enough.

Private bondholders of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad have rejected an offer to buy equipment and right-of-way of the defunct line, it was learned today, and are awaiting further moves in the proposal of a newly formed bus concern to run motor carriers over the old roadbed.

Rutherford E. Smith, attorney for the first mortgage bondholders, said an oral offer had been received through Alvah G. Sleeper, attorney for the Winthrop Transportation Company, but that it was considered insufficient. He refused to disclose the amount offered.

The new corporation proposes to rip up rails, lay down a hard surface and use the old roadbed exclusively for its own busses.

In the meantime today, Herbert S. Avery, attorney for the Transportation Committee of Winthrop, said he was pressing his efforts to obtain a 10-cent bus fare from Winthrop to downtown Boston. At present, it costs Winthrop commuters 20 cents to make the trip.

Vermonters Found Largest N. E. Farm Loan Borrowers

Vermonters, generally supposed to be disdainful of Federal largess, are the largest borrowers from the Federal Farm Credit Corporation of any of the northern New England states.

The total of $1,900,000 even topped Massachusetts borrowing of $1,545,000, according to an announcement today.

But Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts obtained a scant portion ($5,046,000) of the total $4,000,000,000 lent in the Nation at large.

These loans included everything from tenant farm aid, to emergency crop loans, and hurricane rehabilitation loans.

Here's a Chance For Budget 'Say'

Civic organizations and other interested groups will have opportunity to express their opinion on the 1940 budget for the City of Boston at a public meeting next Wednesday afternoon at City Hall, according to Maurice H. Sullivan, of Brighton, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the City Council. Mr. Sullivan announced this morning that the meeting will be held at 2 o'clock in the City Council's chamber.

The Appropriations Committee has had the City's 1940 budget under consideration since Jan. 30. Mr. Sullivan said that invitations to take part in next Wednesday's discussion has been sent out to the leading civic organizations and that any others who are interested are welcome to have their say.

Harvard to Open Writing Seminar

Special training for Harvard freshmen interested in writing short stories and verse will be given in an evening seminar beginning next week, it was announced today. The evening classes will be voluntary and will supplement the regular freshman composition course.

"Many of our students have expressed a desire to do creative writing," Theodore Morrison, Professor of English, explains. "We want to give them a chance to develop any latent ability."

English A, the elementary course in expository English composition, is required of all Harvard freshmen except those receiving the equivalent of 75 per cent on the College Entrance Board Examination. The evening classes, which will also be given for Radcliffe girls, may be used by students as substitutes for their required work.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife." 8:30. Matinee Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulrich, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Destry Rides Again," with Marlene Dietrich. 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Radio—Page 14

Exeter
"Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 2:10, 5:35, 9. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 4, 7:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane, Wayne Morris and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also Parole Fixer," with William Henry and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "March of Time," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Reno," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Lewis Stone. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. Also "British Intelligence," with Boris Karloff. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Big Guy," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:30, 10. State show: 12, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling." Hannes Schneider's "Ski Chase." "Topnotch Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 8:10.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—
"We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. Also "At the Circus," with the Marx Bros. and Kenny Baker. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley "That Inferior Feeling"; Alaska, travelogue; Peter Smith; Frances Carroll's orchestra; Donald Duck and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

University—
Allan Jones in "The Great Victor Herbert." 3, 6:18, 9:30. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President." 1:35, 4:50, 8:03.

Uptown—
"Remember the Night," with Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck. 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 2:35, 6:15, 9:55.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Fenway Court—
Concert by Joseph Bloch, pianist. 2:45.

Galvin Again Sits In Mayor's Chair

William J. Galvin, President of the Boston City Council, this morning was occupying the executive chair as Acting Mayor of Boston for the second time since Jan. 1. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who flew from Florida to supervise snow removal work following the Valentine's Day storm, last night took a plane from the East Boston Airport bound for New York and Miami, where he will join Mrs. Tobin.

Although the Mayor may be vacationing, it is expected that the City Council will soon be asked to consider a request for a supplementary appropriation of nearly $1,000,000 for snow removal work. The Mayor's 1940 budget, now being considered by the Council, provides no money for snow removal.

Roosevelt Firm Gets Ship Account

An insurance account of the American President Lines has been taken over by the Boston firm of Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc., according to an announcement made yesterday by John A. Sargent, President and Treasurer of the company. The contract, which was termed "very small" by Mr. Sargent, was formerly held by Johnson & Higgins, a San Francisco concern.

The American President Lines, of which former United States Senator William G. McAdoo is Chairman of the Board, was formed with the aid of Government subsidies by a reorganization of the Dollar Lines. Roosevelt & Sargent, through its salesman, Edward M. Gallagher, has now obtained the protection and indemnity contract.

Until his resignation several months ago, James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, was a director of Roosevelt & Sargent. Although no longer a Director, he is a stockholder in the company. His mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, took over James's position as Director at the time he resigned.

Tribute Paid To Otis For Colonial Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Feb. 23—The part played by James Otis, lawyer, pamphleteer, and holder of various official positions in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in revolutionary days, was recalled last night by several speakers at a meeting of charter members and first founders of the James Otis Foundation, an organization interested in preserving the Great Marshes birthplace of the famous patriot, at West Banstable.

Otis, who graduated from Harvard in 1743 to practice law and to write occasionally on the ancient classics, became famous when he resigned as Advocate General of the Vice-Admiralty Court in Boston in 1761, so as to attack instead of defend the passage of new "writs of assistance" — which were planned to permit customs officers to search private homes for smuggled goods.

In a famous pamphlet, "The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved," issued in 1764, Ohis argued for colonial representation in the British Parliament. Later he became recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as a leader of revolutionary thought and action in New England.

Judge Daniel T. O'Connell, addressing the meeting, held in the Masonic Building, said, "We start late in recognizing the great debt due to Otis. The homestead where he was born long ago passed out of possession of the Otis kindred and it has been utilized by various owners for various purposes. All that is now ended. We do not know what form the memorial to James Otis will take, but we do know that it will be worthy of him."

Eastern Farmers To Convene Feb. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

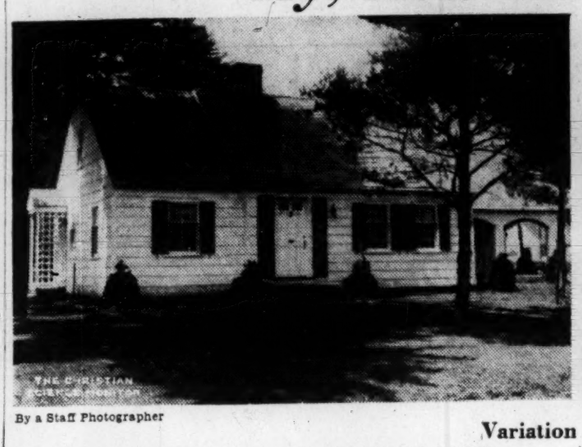
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The twenty-second annual meeting of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange on Feb. 27 is expected to attract approximately 700 farmers to this City from nine States.

There are now 90,000 Exchange members, the meeting will be told, and purchases in 1939 totaled more than for any year since the start in 1918.

J. Ralph Graham of Boscawen, N. H., has been President of the Exchange since 1936. Reports will be given by Roy D. Hunter of West Claremont, N. H., in major decisions by Directors in the past year, by General Manager Quentin Reynolds, and Treasurer Harry L. Lane. New Directors will be elected.

20% Off
On All Rug Cleaning
Only 5 More Days . . .
Sale Ends Feb. 29th
ADAMS & SWETT
Rug Cleaners
HIGhlands 4100—Boston, Mass.

My, How the Cape Cod Cottage Has Changed



By a Staff Photographer

Variation of the Popular Style of Architecture Found in Greater Boston

Broken-roof type of Cape Cod cottage in Federal Village, Wellesley.

Here in West Roxbury Cape Cod drops one window from right side of front and moves chimney far to the left.

This Cape Cod at Cliff Estates in Marblehead utilizes dormer windows for upstairs light and air.

Labor Peace Plans in R. I. Strike Snags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Hope for permanent industrial peace in Rhode Island, indicated a few months ago by Director of Labor Harvey Saul when he announced the results of a study made by a special State Commission, has been somewhat dispelled by the refusal of the majority of union leaders to approve the plan, it has been learned.

Concern for the program, which had taken more than a year to complete, was evidenced when Joseph Schmetz, President of the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, a member of the commission, resigned, after Director Saul had publicly announced that the recommendations had the unanimous support of the commission.

Named by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, the commission was created for the purpose of studying labor laws and conditions with a view of making recommendations to the General Assembly for legal adjustments.

The recommendations proposed a "baby" labor relations law, also that grievances should be aired before an arbitration board before strikes and lockouts, giving the board the power to designate the parties responsible for the grievance.

For several weeks the proposed recommendations have been studied by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Now it is learned that the new strike control plan is far from satisfactory, although Director Saul announced that it had the approval of the members of the commission.

Evidence that labor would not support the commission's recommendations was given over the week end when the most influential union leaders called on U. S. Senator Theodore Francis Green at his home here and outlined labor legislation which they desired the Democrats to incorporate in their 1940 platform.

Census Takers Forced to Delve Into Your Living Conditions

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sometime in April, the knocks of 120,000 census takers will be heard on the doors of the land for the first time in 10 years, only this year the rappings will hold particular significance for that one third of the nation's population said to be living in squalid, cramped quarters.

Armed with a list of questions three to 10 times longer than those of a decade ago and of a personal character that may cause the home owner to shrink from answering, the census takers will be forced into the defensive by housewives demanding why they should divulge to strangers the earning power of the family head, how much still remains to be paid on the mortgage, where the family gets its payments and who actually owns the house.

"Logical questions," the census men will answer. But they will come prepared with the equally logical replies that while they may be strangers to the family, they are friends and allies of everyone who thinks that something should be done to raise the living standards of low-incomed workers and those who would like to see the costs of modern improvements brought down to levels of average American pocketbooks.

All this cannot be done without some sound attempts at low-cost housing based on long-range planning instead of guesswork. Uninterrupted evolution must necessarily be predicated upon studies of where the improved housing is needed and how many families are in need of it. Here is where the census taker will serve his country this year with a barrage of 31 questions on housing to be fired at the responders to the doorbells.

Not having time to go into details, the census solicitors can only hope that wage earners realize that through dislocated population shifts housing problems are approaching a crisis accompanied by sweeping changes in land ownership, high taxes, traffic congestion and decentralization of large cities. Years of low incomes have encouraged housing deterioration in all parts of the country. That is why the nation needs some immediate way of attacking housing problems on many fronts, even as it waits for carefully gathered information upon which to predicate Federal policies of the future.

What specifically will the census gatherers ask for housing purposes? They will find out the type of structure being lived in, what it is made of, whether it is in need of repairs, when it was built, the number of rooms, how heated, source of water supply, whether it has bathtub and shower, toilet facilities, lighting equipment, rental value, mortgage interest, and all facts pertaining to mortgage payments.

In addition, there are questions relating to taxes, cost of utilities, fuels used for all facilities, insurance costs, and radio usage.

Authorization of the housing census was made by the last Congress to be conducted as a part of the regular decennial census on population. Appropriations will be made by the 1940 Congress.

Items of Cost

"How much should you pay for a home?"

Assuming you are familiar with the social advantages of owning a home and that you have reached a stage of financial development where home ownership is practical for you, the Boston Better Business Bureau today mapped out a program of thoughtful procedure, starting with a budget headed by heating, renting, and utility costs.

Now add to these items, taxes, interest on mortgage, upkeep, repairs, insurance costs and depreciation, and you have a basis for figuring the costs of home ownership. If, on the other hand, you should decide . . . well, why should we continue when the B. B. B. B. tells us that anyone who wants the whole story can get it by simply writing to the Bureau at 80 Summer Street for "Fact You Should Know About Buying or Building a Home."

Warmth at No. 10

No. 10 Downing Street (and we do not mean in Hingham, Mass., this time) has a new central heating plant. And for the first time since 1735, when this celebrated spot became the official residence of British Prime Ministers, no one there is complaining about the cold.

With all radiators recessed in the walls, a thermostat regulates temperatures in the Cabinet room which has a temperature recorder on the table. A time switch shifts the thermostat to lower temperatures at 10 p. m., every night and changes it to higher temperatures at 6 a. m., automatically. American manufacturers did the job.

Harvard Concerts Run to Classical

Interest in classical and modern concert music has grown so rapidly among Harvard freshmen in recent months that bi-weekly recorded concerts are now given for 120 men by an "executive board" of students in co-operation with the Harvard Music Department.

In charge of the project is Nathaniel P. Lauriat of Brookline, who recently enlisted the support of G. William Cooper, Instructor of Music, in the selection of programs. The record library of the Harvard Music Department, ordinarily used only in the Music Building, has been put at the disposal of the group.

Dean's office support has also been forthcoming in the form of money for a specially-built Victrola. The expensive new instrument will be ready for use this week, Lauriat declares.

In January when the group was first organized, a poll was taken of favorite composers and compositions. Beethoven was the top-ranking composer, and his Ninth Symphony was requested as often as his Fifth, according to Mr. Lauriat. Close second was Tschaikowsky, all of whose symphonies were popular; and the names of Mozart, Bach, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Stravinsky, and Wagner also appeared often.

Programs are one hour long, and an attempt is made to find a happy medium between "heavy" and "light" concert music. "We are fulfilling a long-felt need for easily-available good music," Mr. Lauriat declares, "and the attendance at the concerts, significantly, is increasing week by week."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, Feb. 24

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner," transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America.
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"The Shadow of the Swastika." Feature Program. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin 9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.3 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Merit System For U. S. Jobs In N. H. Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Organization of the New Hampshire Merit System Council is complete. It will set up a suitable merit system to cover approximately 300 employees in various State departments and agencies whose salaries as a whole or in part are paid with Federal funds.

The Council, composed of Raymond C. Magrath, treasurer of the University of New Hampshire; Maurice F. Devine of Manchester, a member of the Federal Social Security Advisory Council; and Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, Second Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has submitted to Federal authorities a budget covering all costs of the merit system and the nomination of a supervisor, whose identity will not be disclosed until approval is received from Washington.

The Council and system are being established as the result of Congressional action requiring that the merit system should be applied to all local agencies in which the expense in full or in part is met with Federal funds. Present employees will be subjected to non-competitive qualifying examinations.

Agencies to be affected include the Unemployment Compensation Division, the State Employment Service, the Children's Bureau activities of the Department of Public Health, and the children's aid, old-age assistance, and blind aid activities of the Department of Public Welfare.

Ware Boy's Name for Peak

WARE, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP) — Roger Hawthorne, official Recorder of the United States Antarctic Expedition, informed his wife by radio that one of the new peaks discovered in Antarctica by Admiral Richard E. Byrd's men has been named Mount Mark, for the Hawthorne's son.

Charter Change to Cut Costs Asked by Manchester Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H. — The Manchester Taxpayers' Association has gone on record as approving centralized purchasing for the City of Manchester, modernization of the City Charter, reductions in budget requests for every city department and agency except the Finance Commission, and a municipal budget of $393,160 less than the budget requests made by the various department heads.

It is pointed out that there has been "almost a lack of purchasing policy such as we believe is essential in any program of economy," and that a study conducted of other cities with a definite centralized purchasing system disclosed that from "15 per cent to 25 per cent can be saved" by centralizing annual purchases amounting to $800,000, the amount expended in the case of Manchester.

As means of bringing about economy under the present Charter, the survey advocates that cost on pensions could be cut by revising the scale of pensions and establishing a contributory pension plan in the City on a mutual basis.

In suggesting cuts in appropriations, the survey starts with a proposed reduction of $1,000 for the Mayor's office and goes on down through practically every item on the list.

It is suggested that the offices of City Weigher and that of Sealer of Weights and Measures be combined; that the supervisory pay roll of $14,700 in the Building Department on actual work involving $25,000 for men and materials is "too high"; that $87,000 could be taken off the Charities Department request through a re-survey of relief cases, including a Police Department check of "borderline and doubtful cases"; a reduction in the cost of street lighting from the $95,126 figure for 1939 to the $80,000 figure of 1933; discontinuance, at least for the present, of the Department of Recreation and Aviation by leasing the municipal golf course, now losing money, to any "group operating on a non-profit basis"; elimination of the money-losing airport, but maintenance of the municipal athletic field under another city department; reduction of school expenses through elimination of night schools and kindergartens.

Course on World Events Announced

What current world events mean will be discussed by eight authorities in "This Changing World of Ours," a University Extension course announced by the State Department of Education, to start Feb. 27, and to continue for eight weeks.

The course will be under John P. McGrail, supervisor in education, in the State Department of Education; and the lecturers will interpret happenings here and abroad, as they are reflected in natural science, journalism, literature, psychology, international relations, and education.

Topics to be taken up are propaganda and war, common sense about worry, submarines, fiction of our time, tolerance, progress in astronomy, and needed changes in education.

The class will meet weekly in the Gardner Auditorium, State House, Boston, on Tuesdays, at 7:45 p. m., with the exception of the second lecture, which will be given on Wednesday, March 6.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Harold Sullivan, political	Fred Warings Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	talk	"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sinks"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	questions; answers	Irene Polaski; interview	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	"This Changing World"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"This Amazing Amerika"; quiz program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham,	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	dramatic sketch;	Carson Robison and His	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Buckaroos	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Variety Musicale
8:45					Variety Musicale
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30	"First Nighter";	"What Would You Have	"Cavalcade of Hits";	"Comedy By"; vocalists;	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatization	Done?"; quiz show	orchestra; soloists	orchestra	
10:00	"Grand Central	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines";	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	The Argentines; Orch.
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Network sports	Human Nature in Action	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Hawaiian Serenaders
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Benny Burton's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Benny Burton's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Gene and Glenn	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News Service	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30	Eddie Lee	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; women's talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	String Ensemble	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Carl Hohengarten	McNeill, m. c.; dance	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Presents	band; soloists	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Neville Chamberlain, talk	Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain	Norman Cloutier's Orchestra; vocalist	Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain	"Organesque"
10:15	Studio speaker	Charioteers Quartet	"Interior Decoration"	Prime Minister Neville	"Children's Corner"
10:30	Hillbilly Champions	Rakov's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	Chamberlain	"Shopping With You"
10:45					"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; N. E. Conservatory of Music	"The Child Grows Up"	children's program	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15		Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	New England Conservatory of Music	"Symphony of Melody"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"About Us"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Variety; stocks	Walter Kidder, baritone	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Man on the Farm"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Man on the Farm"	Home Hour		Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	Westminster Church	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Choir from Detroit	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Rhythm Ensemble	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	"Call to Youth"	"University Life"	Eddie Dohrty's Stars
1:45	Census program		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Club
2:00	"Brush Creek Follies"	Metropolitan Opera; Verdi's "Otello" with	Griff Williams' Orch.	News Service	Military Band
2:15	Baron Elliot's Orch.	Giovanni Martinelli and	"Musical Americana"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Nancy Mace; Dick Hale, song recital
2:30	Harvard Guardian	Lawrence Tibbett	"Music Styled for You"	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	
2:45			"Music Styled for You"	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	League of Composers Concert	Metropolitan Opera; Verdi's "Otello" with	"Golden Melodies"; string ensemble	The Manhatters; music	Western Serenade
3:15	of Contemporary	Giovanni Martinelli and	Del Brissette's Orchestra	The Manhatters; music	Ocean Concert
3:30	American Music	Lawrence Tibbett	Del Brissette's Orchestra	National Ski Jump	"Melody Mart"
3:45				Championships	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; college debate	Metropolitan Opera; Verdi's "Otello" with	Education speakers	Vocalists; organ	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15	Peace talk	Giovanni Martinelli and	"Campus Capers"	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:30	"Buffalo Presents"	Lawrence Tibbett	"KSTP Presents"; musical program	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
4:45				Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Campus on the Air	Metropolitan Opera	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Campus on the Air	"Magic Waves" sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Americans at	Gene and Glenn's Junior	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Work"; drama	Quiz; music; humor	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe		Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name"; quiz program	"Curtain Calls"	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"		Swing Session	News Service
7:30	"Sky Blazers";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	dramatization	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Obeler's Plays: "The	Serenade"	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	dramatization	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Women Stay at Home"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	"My Godfather, The Emperor"; dramatization	"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Russ Magnus' Trio
8:45				Track Meet	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm	
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wilty's Orchestra	"Death Valley Days";	Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Cornell Quad-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night		dramatization		
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bruno Walter, conductor	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist	rangular Track Meet, from Boston Garden	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"				Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news		National A. A. U. Track Meet	News Service	Ensemble Moderne
10:45	Talk; weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra		Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00	News; Leighton		News Service	Bruins-Toronto hockey	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Noble's Orchestra;		Weather Service	Barn Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Tennis summary	News; talk; weather	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Geo. Duffey's Or.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Liberian Gold Trade Cut By Low War Price

Foreign Trade Flashes

Gold mining in Liberia, practically unknown a few years ago, has now become an important native industry, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports of raw gold were shown for the first time in Liberian trade statistics for 1934, when they were valued at slightly more than $2,000. Since then, production has rapidly increased and exports in the first eight months of 1939 were valued at $105,000.

Gold produced in Liberia is purchased by British, German, the Netherlands and other traders who formerly paid between £5 and £6 an ounce, but after the outbreak of the European war, prices were cut sharply. At present, traders hesitate to buy raw gold at any price, due to difficulties of shipping it to Europe and the long delays in receiving returns the Bureau states.

Rayon in Shanghai

Plans to establish a new rayon manufacturing plant in Shanghai are announced by the Japanese Federation of Rayon Manufacturers, to be operated by the Teikoku Rayon Manufacturing Co. The project will be capitalized for 30,000,000 yen, of which Japanese rayon interests will supply 19,000,000 yen in the form of idle rayon spindles and other plant equipment, as well as technical services.

It is reported in Japan that the balance of 11,000,000 yen will be furnished by the Nanking regime and by Chinese interests. About 20,000 of Japan's 270,000 idle rayon spindles will be shipped to Shanghai for use in the new plant. The project is reported to have the approval of the Japanese Government's China Affairs Board, the Bureau states.

Samples Subsidized

Free samples of Japenese products, sent to foreign countries by the Japanese Government, in a plan of subsidizing sample shipments, resulted in several orders for the products, the Bureau states, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has requested increased funds for the same purpose for the coming fiscal year. New Latin American business amounting to 300,000 yen (about $75,000) was obtained as a direct result of the sample subsidy, the Bureau said.

Harvard Freshmen Issue Newspaper

Harvard's newest publication, the weekly "Yardling," written and edited by freshmen, appeared Wednesday for the first time and sold quickly about the Yard.

Straight news, exclusively concerned with freshman activities, was balanced by a complete sports page, editorial features, book, theater, and music reviews, and features about Radcliffe.

At least one scoop was boasted by the new publication. An "inside" story was printed, recounting the manner in which a freshman, newly elected to the Crimson, had obtained a picture of the Lampoon "Sanctum" as an initiation stunt. The picture has not as yet appeared in the Crimson.

Braintree Folk to Keep Posted on Civic Topics

Braintree citizens have organized as the Braintree Home Owners' Protective Association in order to keep informed on current affairs in the business of their Town Government.

Items in the Town budget are discussed by the officers and members, and reports are made following surveys. The group hopes to become a clearnig house for accurate statistical information on all Town matters.

Authentic News of Men's Spring Clothes

will be included in the Spring Fashion Issue of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The whole family reads the Monitor and they are all interested in spring clothes. Styles for men, as well as women and children will be included in the coming Spring Fashion issue, featuring authentic style information, photographs, and advertising well worth a man's careful reading.
Coming March 14

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'Town That Can't Be Licked' Now Ready to Pay Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., Feb. 23—The courage hard-working residents displayed two years ago in risking their savings in a "save Ware" movement has paid dividends.

Smoke and whirring wheels of industry at the community-owned former Otis Mills write a saga of American initiative—more jobs, more money, and more security.

On Feb. 20, The Ware Industries asked the Town's assessors to triple its assessed valuation for 1940. This means the Industries wants to pay Ware three times as much taxes. In addition, persons who risked their savings to purchase shares in the co-operative endeavor will receive their first dividend this year.

All Debts Paid

The Ware Industres began the year with all debts paid, including a loan to meet a $30,000 loss due to the flood and hurricane, according to the report of Minot C. Wood, President, to stockholders. The corporation paid nearly $7,000 in taxes to the town last year and $27,000 borrowed from the Ware Trust Company early in 1939. In addition, property of the Industries which houses 17 diversified concerns instead of one is covered by $1,000,000 in insurance.

"We have between nearly three times as many people working today as the Otis Company employed during the last 10 years it was here, and our pay rolls show an even larger percentage of increase," said Mr. Wood.

Residents had spent most of their working hours in the cotton textile trade. Now landlord-workers are engaged in hat, shoe, dressmaking, metal, wood, wool, and textile trades. It requires courage to change.

The Otis plant was sold two years ago to southern industrialists. Residents knew nothing of it until informed by the press, representatives of which were called into conference by the new ownership, the "RHR Company." It was learned later that controlling interests in the mills had been willed by absentee owners to charitable and educational institutions, including Harvard College, which had ordered liquidation of their holdings. Alabama interests had purchased them.

Town Starts Action

Mr. Wood, President of the Ware Trust Company, and Fulton Rindge, woolen manufacturer whose plant depended on power supplied by the Otis Company, immediately went to New York. They asked the "RHR Company" to sell them a controlling interest in the mill and the power and water rights to run it. If the Ware citizens could raise $50,000, they were etold, an agreement would be made.

Less than 48 hours later a meeting was held in Ware. After the plan was explained, residents drew upon savings accounts to buy shares.

Police Chief B. W. Buckley had covered the Town with posters reading: "Save Ware, come to the mass meeting at the Town Hall tonight." The residents did.

There was no underwriting by wealthy men. The first day $20,000 was raised. It took 11 days to get the other $30,000.

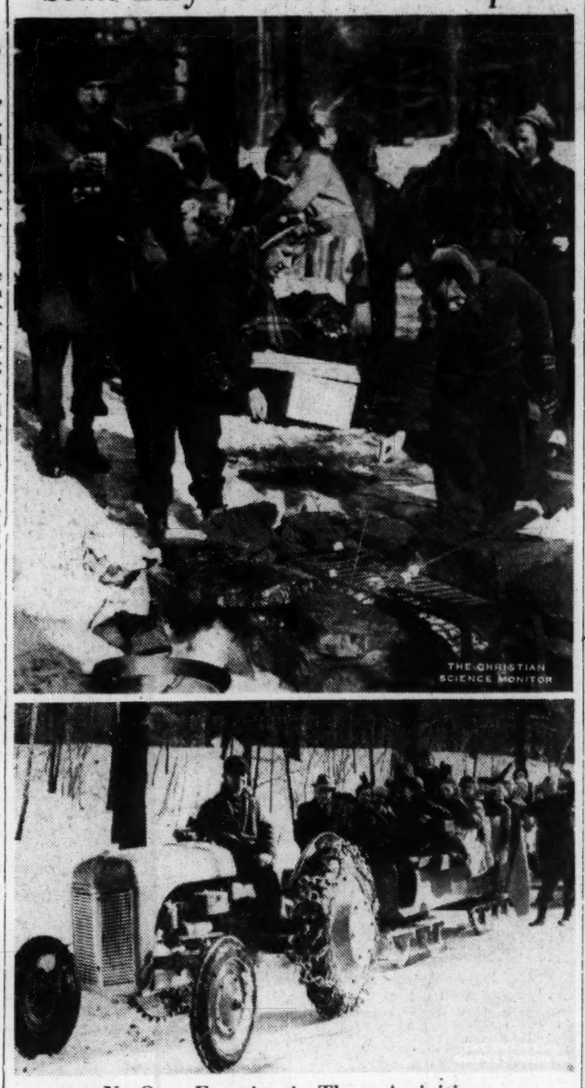
"We did not have a campaign," said Mr. Buckley. "We couldn't stop the people from giving. People sat on my doorstep waiting to give me the silver and dollar bills they had pinched out of small wages they had earned many years in the Otis Mills.

Mr. Buckley suggested that the Town adopt the slogan: "Ware, the Town That Can't Be Licked." It hangs at the Town entrances.

Nearly every family owns some stock. Every family is a salesman selling Ware to industry.

Mr. Wood reported that the "net profit from operations has been most satisfactory to your directors.

Some Easy Forms of Winter Sport



No Over-Exertion in These Activities

Bottom—Henry Ford modernizes the "old gray mare"—a tractor draws the pung on a Washington's Birthday sleighride.

Top—Guests at the Northfield Hotel, at East Northfield, enjoy a campfire dinner in the snowy woods.

Civic Laxity in Connecticut Laid to Some Towns' Finances

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23—The inefficiency found in the administration of public business in some Connecticut small towns is blamed by Charles J. McLaughlin, State Tax Commissioner, on the parsimony of these towns in the payment of town officials.

No recent year has passed without some financial scandal in one of Connecticut's towns, an embezzling tax collector or a town clerk whose books showed a shortage, declares Mr. McLaughlin. As Tax Commissioner Mr. McLaughlin comes into direct contact with all such situations. Auditors from the State Tax Department, more often than not, do the investigating. Mr. McLaughlin spoke his thoughts at a meeting of the Fairfield County Bar Association.

"I believe the time has come," he said, "when it is now essential and necessary for budget-making authorities to reveiew the scope of work performed by local public officials in order that it may be determined if such officials are receiving adequate compensation.

"To shut our eyes to this problem is to continue the penny wise, pound foolish policy, and I believe that if progress is made along this front we will have less dishonesty and more efficiency in the management of local public affairs."

The local official who does not receive enough to live on, Mr. McLaughlin pointed out, naturally turns to additional activities, with inevitable diminution of his efficiency in his public job.

Latin Still Has Its Place

Once in two years Connecticut is reminded that Latin is still studied in its schools. The Classical Association of Connecticut is planning now its third biennial Latin contest for high school students. The young people will meet in West Hartford May 3 to compete for prizes in the language of Caesar, Cicero and Vergil. A board of college professors superintends the contest. The Hartford Courant donates the prizes.

The Connecticut State Traffic Commission is getting results from a plea by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin for the establishment of speed limits in cities and large towns. Fifteen municipalities have asked the Commission to approve speed limits for their communities, to be enforced by local police officers. State law requires that the Commission approve any locally established speed rules.

Boys Get Medals For Rescue Work

Thomas F. Fitzgerald Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, yesterday honored eight South Boston youths for their work in saving two boys marooned on floating ice in Boston harbor last Jan. 15. Each of the eight rescuers was awarded a medal by Henry M. Welch, Commander of the Post, and certificates of merit were presented by Thomas Reynolds, representing the V. F. W. state department.

The boys were involved in two different rescues of the same sort. Edward Salvesen, James Perry, Henry Kane, and Thomas Collins saved Joseph Murphy when they came to his aid in a rowboat. Anthony Rossi, Leo Stafford, James Donovan, and Paul McCarthy similarly rescued Robert Crowell from an ice floe.

Dance to Aid Chinese

Alpha Lambda Fraternity, New England Chapter, will sponsor a benefit dance for the aid of Chinese war refugees tomorrow night at Bates Hall of Boston Y. M. C. A. Proceeds will be turned over to the American Bureau for Aid to China.

Best Week End of the Winter Is Forecast for the Ski Clan

"Perfect," was the ski clan's unanimous verdict today on continuation of the brand of weather which has produced unquestionably the best general snow conditions so far this winter.

The gradual return to freezing weather after the last snow storm made any slope a ski hill, and that, with a cloudless sky and brilliant spring sunshine, combined to put skiing "tops" in the whole winter sports area.

Boston's parks and golf courses were crowded until dark with skiers and toboggan riders and few hills in the suburbs failed to disclose some group taking advantage of the perfect terrain.

Telegraphic reports from key centers in the North country today tell the whole story in one word—"excellent." Provided the low temperatures continue, recreational skiers, the contestants in three major meets, and even the viewing public, is guaranteed a wonderful week-end.

Winter Fiesta Opens

Whitefield, N. H., and St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, Vt., held carnivals yesterday, and Jaffrey, N. H., opened its elaborate annual winter fiesta, which continues through Sunday.

Today and tomorrow, the Intercollegiate Ski Union Championships will be fought out at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and on the same schedule are the Bridgton Academy carnival at North Bridgton, Maine., and the University of Vermont two-day frolic. Manchester Ski Club is putting on a downhill and a slalom program at Manchester, Vt., tomorrow.

The National Ski Jumping Championships, run by the Nansen Ski Club, is the big attraction for Sunday afternoon, at Berlin, N. H.

At North Adams, Mass., the Thunderbolt Ski Club will direct the men's downhill championship race on Mt. Greylock that day. Activities Sunday at North Conway, N. H., center in the Eastern Slope Ski Club's individual open slalom races for men and women.

National Title Event

Outstanding ski jumpers from the West as well as those from the East will be seen at the national title event at Berlin. Competitors from the West left Chicago today to travel East by special train, which also carries spectators. Other special trains are planned from Canadian and other United States points. Auto parking space near the jump has been enlarged to accommodate 2,000 cars, and traffic arrangements have been carefully worked out by State and local authorities.

The Nansen Ski Club claims a long string of "firsts." A group of Scandinavians who had settled in Berlin built a wooden structure in 1882, which served as a ski jump tower, and with homemade skis introduced ski jumping to this country at that time.

Two years ago the Nansen Ski Club, with the assistance of the City of Berlin and the National Youth Administration, completed the highest steel ski jump tower in the world. It was the scene of a large meet in 1938. Last winter F. I. S. and Olympic team trials were held there.

Seven hundred ski enthusiasts made the snow train run yesterday to the Eastern Slope region. For Sunday, the Boston and Maine announces it will send out two sections to the Laconia and the Belknap region and to Plymouth.

The first section will leave North Station as soon after 7:45 a. m. as it is loaded, and the second section will depart at 8:15.

Delinquent School Needs Are Outlined

The difference between a constructive and a destructive school for juvenile delinquents lies essentially in the development of a spirit of loyalty and confidence between staff members and the boys, according to Dr. R. L. Jenkin, New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick.

Speaking at the 17th annual conference of the American Orthopsychiatric Association at the Hotel Statler this morning, Dr. Jenkin said: "Delinquent children are unsocialized children. The group life in the institutions has a certain socializing value for the boy who has never learned to get along with other children. However, since the other children he is with are also delinquent, it obviously has its limitations and dangers."

Referring to the traditional reform school in which the social organization assumed the character of two groups pitted against each other—the guards on one hand against the inmates on the other—Dr. Jenkins said it is readily understandable why such schools were so often schools of crime.

General Development

"In a training school which merits the name," he said, "there will be a general development of human attachments and loyalties between staff and boys. It is upon the development of such attachments and loyalties that the process of reform depends.

"It is through these relations with staff members that resentment and bitterness melt away," Dr. Jenkin continued, and that boys come to feel that someone really has an interest in their welfare. They develop some confidence in themselves because someone else has confidence in them. It is through these loyalties that their standards are gradually modified.

Subject of considerable discussion today was the talk of Dr. Everett S. Rademacher of New Haven who urged the development of the home in keeping with the democratic idea.

In his talk given yesterday Dr. Rademacher urged the adoption in the home of a "house meeting," patterned after the New England town meeting, in which every member of the household would have an opportunity to participate in the administration and activities of the home.

Better Understanding

Under this plan Dr. Rademacher believes a better understanding between all members of the household will follow, complicated schedules can be smoothed out, cultural levels can be raised, and responsibilities of the children can become more concrete.

"The house meeting plan is readily adaptable to most homes," he declared. "Everyone likes meetings. Children especially like clubs. The house meeting must be conducted in business-like manner. There need be no electing of a chair. This can be a rotating task carried by each member of the family capable of doing so. Even a young child will be able to have a turn. The chair should be responsible for the conduct and the agenda of the meeting.

"Such an agenda would call for a review of regular schedules and extra engagements of the members of the family. This generally leads to a more willing and cheerful performance of the various duties assigned. Children actually realize the ultimate benefit this co-operation means for them."

City of Flint Engineer To Unfold Sea Saga

Fred T. Kebler, First Assistant Engineer of the City of Flint, will unfold a story of international entanglements for members of the Employees Associated Clubs of the Christian Science organizations, and their friends, at Jordan Hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

This saga of the seas will be told first hand in detail by Mr. Kebler, who played a prominent part in the experience.

Providence Seeks to Prevent Repetition of Blizzard Losses

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23—Providence is still digging its way out of the snow.

Once more a great clamor has been raised urging the City to build up a better defense against winter storms. Leading citizens and civic organizations again are comparing the snow-snarled traffic in this city with the better conditions in Springfield and other places where snow removal is said to be carried out with more speed and less annoyance.

Abandoned Autos Problem

Principal criticism after the blizzard of 1935 was that the City lacked plows, trucks, men and money with which to clear the streets. Principal criticism this time is that adequate preparations were not taken, motorists were not warned and as a result hundreds of automobiles were abandoned in downtown streets where they stood in the way of the snow plows and delayed snow removal.

No previous storm in Providence disrupted so thoroughly the trolley car and bus schedules. For days the trolley car company could not get its plows through the streets because abandoned automobiles were on the tracks.

Considerable support has been rallied for a conference of traffic experts who will be asked to develop a program for emergencies in the future and evolve some system that will get most of the private motor vehicles off the streets before the storm is well under way. Supporting the plan for such a conference, the Providence Journal estimated the loss to the City in the recent blizzard was at least $1,000,000.

City Officials Competent

This was the first severe snow storm in Providence since the Republican Administration came in to end a two-decade reign by the Democratic Party. As far as the Administration was concerned, it gave a creditable showing.

Fleets of plows, trucks, "bulldozers" and snow loaders were put out promptly with large numbers of city employees supplemented by many WPA workers equipped with shovels.

If stalled automobiles hadn't been in the way, the City's force probably could have cleaned up the snow in a few days, making a showing comparable to that in the other New England cities to which Providence residents look for comparison.

An innovation this year helped to some degree in the work of snow removal. Second night after the blizzard Providence police were ordered to keep all private automobiles out of the City from 8 p. m. until 6 a. m. The order wasn't strictly observed, but it did keep down the number of vehicles moving on the streets during the night and gave the snow workers more room. The order was imposed again for Saturday night, all day Sunday and Sunday night while the snow removal crews were at work.

Maritime Pageant Set Ahead to June

Observance of National Maritime Day in Boston this year promises to eclipse all previous celebrations because of the decision of the National Maritime Day Committee to postpone the event to June 9 rather than in May. Better weather is expected at the advanced time, and the Yankee Division will be in Boston following its convention.

Following the first meeting of the Directors of the Committee, which was held jointly with officials of the Yankee Division, announcement was made today that the marine pageant formerly held on the Sunday nearest to May 22, which is National Maritime Day, would be held this year on the June date, and that it would be the greatest marine celebration in history of the port.

More events, wider variety, more interest, larger crowds, and greater enthusiasm are promised by the Committee, headed by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Senate Inquiry On Wire-Tapping

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A special Senate interstate commerce subcommittee was named yesterday to consider an investigation proposed by Senator Theodore F. Green, (D) Rhode Island, into alleged wire tapping in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Massachusetts.

Representative Tom Stewart (D) Tennessee, subcommittee chairman, said Senator Green's resolution would be considered within four or five days. He added that "if the facts justify it, legislation will be sought during the present session to correct such conditions."

Other members of the subcommittee are Senators Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, assistant majority leader of the Senate; H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, and Chun Gurney (R) of South Dakota.

Bay State's Farley Slate Leads in Size

If the Democratic delegation pledged to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, is elected, as expected, to represent Massachusetts Democrats at the July 15 Democratic national convention at Chicago, the Massachusetts contingent will be one of the largest state groups at the convention.

The Farley slate, now completed by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, except for two districts, includes 12 delegates-at-large, with their 12 alternates, and 60 district delegates, each with an alternate. The 72 regular delegates will split Massachusetts' 34 convention votes among them, each delegate-at-large casting one-third vote, and each district delegate having a half vote.

Over the Washington's Birthday holiday Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston became the last Democratic leader to accept a position on the list of delegates-at-large pledged to Mr. Farley.

However, the Farley delegation, as formed, has not met with approval among all Democrats. In the fourth Congressional district Edward A. Ryan of Worcester will form a rival slate pledged to President Roosevelt. The delegation will not seek President Roosevelt's formal approval.

Winter SPORTS places are ready-are you? Telephone Ahead

Resorts have added new facilities for your comfort and pleasure. Everything's ready for your enjoyment of snow and ice. Are you ready? With the latest news of the trails and weather reports? With the preferences of your friends? With reservations? Why risk all the fun of the week-end when it's so easy to be ready—by telephone? Everything is arranged. You have the latest information. You *know* you're going to have a really good party. The cost of knowing is so very cheap. Rates for out-of-town calls are even lower evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
JAFFREY, N. H.	50c	25c
BRIDGTON, ME.	85c	45c
NORTHFIELD, VT.	90c	50c
MANCHESTER (CTR.) VT.	80c	40c
BERLIN, N. H.	90c	50c
NO. CONWAY, N. H.	85c	45c

*3-minute station-to-station rates

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• It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisemeins in the Monitor.

All-Day Snow Fetes at Quincy

All-day snow carnivals at the Metropolitan District Commission's St. Moritz reservation in Quincy—planned before, but awaiting the snow which has now come in good measure—have been arranged by the MDC-WPA Recreation Project for Sunday. Instructors will be on hand to help visitors make the most of skiing, tobogganing, sledding and other winter sport possibilities of the reservation.

On Sunday, also, the Staff Naturalist of the Project, Harry George Higbee, will lead a hiking group on a special sunset expedition to view the rare evening line-up of five planets, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and Mars, in the western sky. Mercury should be visible for a few minutes only as the sunset fades, before it goes below the horizon. The others will be visible for several hours.

The group—which anyone interested is welcome to join—will meet at the shelter at St. Moritz at 4 p. m. The sun will set at 5:28.

Buses for St. Moritz leave the Ashmont Station at the end of the Cambridge-Dorchester subway at three minutes before the hour. They are marked "West Quincy."

Chinese to Speak Over WRUL Sunday

K. S. Lee of Hong Kong, General Secretary of the China Christian Broadcasting Association, which aims to develop a network of Christian radio stations in China, will come to Boston on Sunday in the course of an American tour, to speak on Station WRUL's "Pathways to Peace" program at 2:45 p. m., according to officials of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

At present, according to Mr. Lee, there are 1,500,000 receivers in China, with many of them in places open to the public. There is only one broadcasting station operated by Christian interests.

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NEXT SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25

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Trails—Slopes—Ski Tows

LEAVE Lv. Boston 8:15 A. M. Lv. Winchester 8:30 A. M. Children under 12, Half Fare

$2.50 ROUND TRIP

RETURN Lv. Plymouth 5:30 P. M. Equipment for Rent on Train

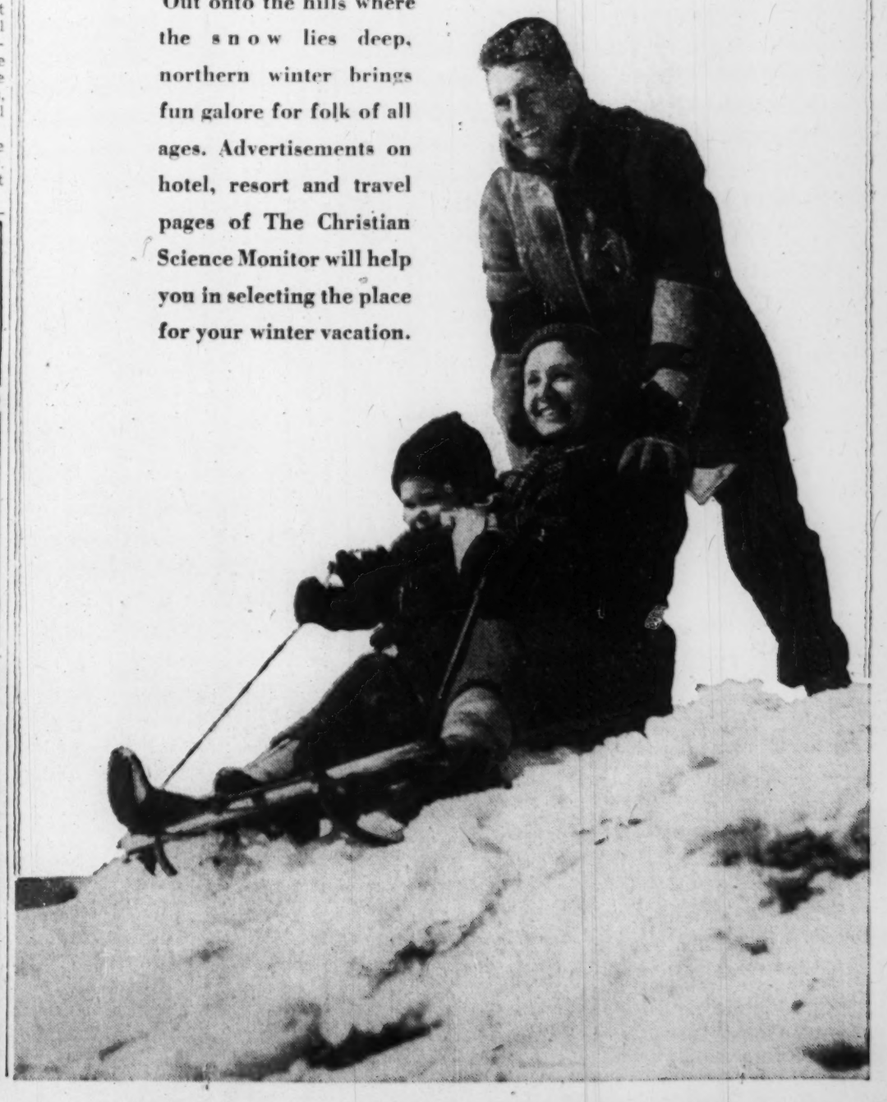
Moderate Priced Food Service

ALSO WEEK-END TRAINS to All Winter Sports Centers. Reduced Round-Trip Fares—Leaving Friday or Saturday. Call CAPitol 5070 for Information.

BOSTON and MAINE

THERE'S FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY ON NORTHERN HILLS

Out onto the hills where the snow lies deep, northern winter brings fun galore for folk of all ages. Advertisements on hotel, resort and travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor will help you in selecting the place for your winter vacation.



Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 782,850
1940 volume to date 27,088,850
1939 volume to date 35,050,088

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Stocks angled a bit downward today despite minor rising efforts.

Small losses were shaved by fractions toward the final hour, but trading was at such slow pace that upward trends in scattered issues made little headway. Transactions were at a rate approaching 800,000 shares.

Only a couple of well-known issues, Loft and Seaboard Air Lines, saw much action, and that was all downhill. Others in the dip included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Allied Chemical, Caterpillar, American Telephone, Southern Railway, Standard Oil of N. J., Eastman, Union Carbide and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Among the resistors to this trend were du Pont, Fajardo Sugar, Douglas and Harvester.

Depressed in the uneven curb were Gulf Oil, Nehi Corp., and Wright Hargreaves. Hormel and Eureka Pipe Line were up.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market settled down in a fractional range today with minor losses among the more active issues slightly in the majority as the session went into its final hour.

Some local tractions and low-priced rails gave ground easily under light selling volume as did a few foreign dollar loans.

Lehigh Valley Coal 5s, Louisville & Nashville first 4s, and Baltimore & Ohio 4s were among others yielding a point or more. Lesser declines ruled in St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

Ahead a shade were Western Union 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Studebaker 6s.

Brisbane 6s and Adriatic Electric both dropped substantially on a few sales.

United States Governments were quiet, 2-32 of a point higher to 5-32 lower.

Wallace Plan Seen Costing Consumers $300,000,000 a Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told a consumers group that the marketing certificate plan proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace to benefit farmers would cost United States consumers approximately $300,000,000 a year.

He said: "Mr. Wallace's plan would require the cotton mills to pay to the farmers the sum of approximately five cents a pound over and above the market price of the cotton."

In effect, he said, the plan would put a "retail sales tax of perhaps 12 per cent on all cotton products."

British Trade Hits War Risk Levy

LONDON (AP) — British merchants are seeking to halt the compulsory one fourth of 1 per cent monthly war risk insurance payments—at least until air raids begin.

All merchants and industrialists are required to insure their stocks with the Government.

Lord Dudley Gordon, President-elect, of the Federation of British Industries, has urged Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, to limit the size of the premium accumulation, noting that any credit balance accrues to the Exchequer.

He argued that unnecessary collection becomes disguised taxation and raises prices unduly.

Marshall Field Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of underwriters headed by Lee, Higginson Corp., Glore, Forgan & Co., and Shields & Co., is offering a block of 31,625 shares of the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Marshall Field & Co., at a price of $104 a share.

The shares offered do not represent new financing, but are approximately one half of a group of shares outstanding purchased from several large individual and trust holdings, representing bequests made by the original owners of the business, the underwriters said.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market overcame early irregularity today to finish on a firm price footing. New support was given government bonds. Indian stocks improved sharply following conversion proposals. Courtaulds ranked as favorite in a quiet industrial division. Kaffirs inclined higher and diamonds remained in strong demand. Coppers slipped a notch. Oils scored general gains.

Paris—Prices gave away after a steady opening in the bourse today. Uncertainty was created by speculation over government action regarding the recent rise in the cost of living. Rentes closed 65 centimes lower to 25 higher.

Amsterdam — Domestic issues gained an outside of 4 points in a firm bourse today. American stocks improved throughout the session but gains were small.

Liverpool — Cotton futures moved up 2 to 3 points today. Local support coincided with a steady Bombay market.

Detroit Edison Income Up

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Edison Co. reported net income of $9,772,355 or $7.68 a common share for 12 months ended Jan. 31, compared with $8,218,672 or $6.46 a share for 12 months preceding.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	48½	48	48	
9	7¼	Adams Ex (1½g)	13	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb 20
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 21
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	16	50¼	49¼	49¼	—1
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.15e)	8	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	9	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Allegpf xw	4	11	10½	10½	Feb 21
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	—1
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb 13
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Sti(½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
10⅝	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	178⅞	178	178⅞	— ⅛
14	12½	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	Feb 21
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	6	14¼	14	14	— ¼
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Feb 13
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¾e)	9	37	36½	36½	—¾
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb 21
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
15½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 20
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	56½	55¼	55⅝	Feb 21
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20	20	20	Feb 21
50¼	41¾	Am Airlines	8	49	48½	48½	— ¼
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	9	7½	7⅛	7½	— ¼
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	8	43	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
116½	112	Am Can (4)	9	116	115½	116	
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	6	172½	172½	172½	+ 1½
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	12	25¼	24½	24⅞	—⅜
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	43	43	43	—1
23½	20¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	19	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb 16
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136½	136½	136½	Feb 21
8⅜	6	AmColtype(¼e)	19	8¾	8¼	8¾	+⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	Feb 21
13	10½	Am Crystal Sug	19	14⅜	13½	14¼	—1¼
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
2⅜	1⅝	Am & For Pow	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	19⅝	Am&FSpf(.30k)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb 21
28¼	22½	Am&FSpf(.35k)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
38¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	32	31⅝	32	
6⅞	4¾	Am Hide & Lea	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 20
60⅛	56¾	Am Home (2.40)	5	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	Feb 21
3¼	2⅝	Am Ice	2	3	3	3	
29⅜	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¾
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat 1	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
41	40½	Am Inv Tl (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
52¼	50⅜	Am In Tl pf(2½)	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	Feb 21
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	7	19½	18½	18⅜	—⅝
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	
147⅜	133⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	
28⅜	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	4	24¾	24	24	— ⅞
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb 15
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	56⅞	56	56	— ⅜
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	7	45¾	45½	45¾	— ¼
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	92	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
70	64¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	64¾	64¼	64¼	— ¼
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12	12	12	— ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	7	11⅜	11	11	
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	15	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	— ¾
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	—2⅛
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69¼	69	69	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¾e)	9	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	7	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 16
23	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	11	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
90½	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	93	91	93	+2½
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb 15
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	6	172	171½	172	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	88⅜	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅜
90½	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	90¾	90	90	— ¼
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	—1⅛
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	3	98½	97	97	+ ¼
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	43	43	43	— ½
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
43¼	49	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	39	39	39	Feb 16
31⅜	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	56	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ½
38½	33¼	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb 21
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
14⅜	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	4	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Feb 7
33¼	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33	32⅞	33	Feb 16
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 21
6¼	5¼	Armour Ill	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 21
64⅜	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	3	40⅛	40	40	
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb 15
9⅛	8¼	Artloom Corp	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Feb 21
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb 14
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	2	72	71	71	Feb 20
43	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	Feb 21
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	15	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
54¾	50⅜	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	52	52	52	— ¼
23½	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
18	15¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Feb 21
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	16¼	16½	16½	+ ½
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	11	22	22	22	
110	108⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108⅛	107⅝	107⅝	Feb 19
87⅛	85⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	85¾	83¾	83¾	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	13	49¾	49	49¾	
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	71½	71½	71½	Feb 21
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 21
2⅜	1⅜	Auburn Auto	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅜	1⅜	Austin Nichols	38	4⅛	3½	4	+ ⅜
7⅛	6	Aviation Corp	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	

B

18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	39	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
8	6¼	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	1	12	12	12	— ¼
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	4	15	14¾	14¾	Feb 21
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¾g)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 21
13⅜	11⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	17	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
30½	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	13	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Feb 20
109¾	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Feb 13
5½	5	Bei-Hem (.20e)	3	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
193⅜	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec 27
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	31	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.80g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	
38	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Feb 21
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	3	78¾	77⅜	77⅜	—1¼
20¾	17⅜	Beth S 5%s pf (1)		20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Feb 21
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ 1¼
34½	28½	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	29	28	28	—1¾
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Deck (1)	1	22	22	22	Feb 21
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	6	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	10	23⅜	23½	23⅜	— ⅛
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ½
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
23⅝	21⅝	Borden Co (.30e)	15	23½	23¼	23½	
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¾e)	12	23¾	23	23⅛	
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
33¾	31⅛	Bower R B (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg(1½g)	3	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
39⅜	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Feb 21
53	51¼	Bristol M (2.40)	4	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Feb 21
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
45	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	15	45	40⅛	45	+4⅞
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
20⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	38	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛
82	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	80	77¾	80	+ ½
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	8	58⅜	58⅛	58¼	+ ⅛
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	5	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 16
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	9	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyk-Erie(½g)	2	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	6	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	16	6⅛	6	6	
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	25½	25½	25½	— ½
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30	30	Feb 21
21⅝	18½	Burlng Mill (1)	5	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	3	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Feb 21
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
4⅛	3⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	5	25⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
17⅜	15⅜	CallahanZ-Lead	22	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
8½	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
16⅜	13¾	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	37	22⅛	21⅝	21⅜	— ¼
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	19	5	4⅞	5	
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2½g)	3	39	39	39	— ½
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25	25	25	Feb 19
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb 21
73	66	Case (JI) Co	2	70	70	70	Feb 21
56½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	13	50⅛	48	48	—2½
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	9	29	28¾	28⅞	
12⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	10	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ½
24	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	21	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	5	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4⅞	4½	4⅞	Feb 21
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	38½	38½	38½	— ½
8¾	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 21
26¾	22½	Cham P&F(.15e)	9	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
20	15	Checker Cab	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	30	Ches&Ohio (2½)	46	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅝
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Feb 21
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 21
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Feb 17
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	2	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 20
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 20
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb 21
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	Feb 21
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13⅝	13½	13½	
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb 21
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb 20
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 21
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 20
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12⅞	11⅛	Chick CotO(1¼g)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
6	4⅝	Childs Co	18	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	23	85⅜	84⅜	85¼	— ¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 21
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	6	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
40¾	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	4	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
39¾	35⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	3	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅜
44¾	35⅞	Cluett P (2½g)	27	43¼	42¾	43¼	— ¼
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	5	122¼	121	121	—1
62⅞	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Feb 9
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	26	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf(6)	7	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ¼
106⅛	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Feb 19
35¼	30	Collins &ⁱA.(2e)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb 21
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	12	25¾	24½	24½	— ¾
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	3	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Col Gas & El	28	6¼	6¼	6¼	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	89½	89	89½	+ ½
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23½	19⅛	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	— ½
93¼	87¾	Col Carb (1e)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¾
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	5	47	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Feb 21
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	54¾	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅛
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Com'th & South	29	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	30⅞	Com Edis(1.80)	33	32½	32½	32½	
6¼	5¼	Conde Nast	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Feb 21
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum-N(1)	2	24	24	24	— ¼
10⅞	⅞	Congress Cigar	8	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+1⅜
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	5	28	27½	28	+ ¼
9½	7⅜	Consol Cig (3⅛e)	37	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+1
9⅞	7¾	Cons Coppr (.30g)	53	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	29	32	31¾	31⅞	
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	
9½	8½	Con F pf (1¾k)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 20
4¾	4	Cons Laundries	1	4	4	4	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	40	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2	2	2	Feb 21
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
18	15½	Consol'n Coal pf	3	16	15½	15½	Feb 20
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Feb 21
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	9	16½	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
15¾	13	Cont Bak A	4	13	12⅞	13	
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	+ ½
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	11	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
116½	114½	Cont C pf (4½)	5	114½	114½	114½	Feb 16
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	40⅜

Commerce and Finance

Chain Store Systems Experience Good Gains Over Last Year

Business and Industry

U. S. Exporters Hear Praise Of Hull Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A group of men whose job it is to sell American goods to foreign countries listened appreciatively here recently to what developed into a barrage of pleas for more American buying from these foreign nations.

The program of the Chicago World Trade Conference proved in fact a sort of rally for the Hull reciprocal trade agreements policy, with at least three speakers frankly urging approval, and others championing the policy of "if you sell you must also buy," which lies behind the Hull ideas.

Clifton M. Utley, vigorous young director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, told the conferees, most of them export managers for large mid-western industrial concerns, that the trade agreements should be continued, not perhaps for some of the specific reasons put forward by its sponsors, but because the program offers one of the best defenses of the whole capitalistic system.

Preserve Democracy

"We must not accept this program merely because we are assured that it won't hurt many people—very much," he declared, "but rather because, while we realize it may hurt a lot of people very much, we are willing to sacrifice something to preserve capitalism, and with it democracy."

A free flow of trade, which he insisted does not necessarily mean always that this country must have a favorable balance, will do more to establish and preserve peace than any political maneuver, he held, and a democracy to exist must have peace.

Mr. Utley, while hopeful, declared that a continuation of the policy which assumes it is "immoral" for the United States to buy more than it sells will result in the collapse of democracy.

Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, took up the plea for support of the reciprocal trade program, going so far as to say, like Mr. Utley, that "war might have been averted had a sane commercial policy based on the principles of international economic co-operation" been in force in 1930, "instead of the sort represented by the Hawley-Smoot tariff."

He urged that the nation keep the trade-agreements program "in the fullest possible operation as an essential aid in the future of statesmanship."

John Abbink, President of the Business Publishers International Corp., of New York, stressed still further the economic need for continuation of the trade program, pointing out that "the removal of trade barriers—not the lowering of tariffs necessarily in all cases—would result in putting idle men and idle gold to productive use."

Warns of Competition

The lesson about the need for buying as well as selling was brought out graphically by R. W. Gifford, export manager of the Norge division of the Borg-Warner Corporation, who warned that Britain is threatening to take from the U. S. much of its trade with Latin America by buying goods from these countries and thus supplying them with British currency—to be spent for British goods.

Mr. Gifford in fact held to the claim that Britain is openly and frankly "out after" United States trade. He admitted that the restriction imposed on British possessions to "buy British" was a legitimate means of conserving exchange with which to buy war materials from this country, but that London is going further and seeking to take over not only German but American trade with non-British nations.

He produced figures which he said showed that Britain already has eaten considerably into American trade in these areas.

Henry L. Metz, manager of the overseas department of the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, and Max Hoffman, export manager of the Waukesha Motor Company, both emphasized, in their talks on the prospects for U. S. trade expansion in South America, that before exporters here can expect to increase sales greatly, America must increase its purchases in this region.

Rubber Dealers Agree To Restrict Re-Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Rubber dealers have made plans to co-operate with government authorities in preventnig unusual wartime shipments of the commodity out of the United States.

The Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc., has voted a policy of restricting re-exports of rubber to "normal peacetime exports."

Directors were authorized to name a special committee to confer with federal officials in Washington on ways of carrying out the policy.

Re-exports of the staple, normally around 400 and 500 tons a month, jumped to 6,000 tons in October and averaged about 1,000 tons the last three months, trade circles pointed out.

The increase gave rise to reports shipments indirectly were going to Germany.

The United States, in a barter agreement with England, has been accumulating a reserve of rubber for use in event supply lines to the Far Eastern producing sources were cut.

Promoted

Harry A. Cotter

Vice-President in charge of the Brooklyn office of the Lawyers Title Corporation of New York, has been advanced to the position of Vice-President at the head office in New York, in charge of the new business activities of the corporation. He has been with the corporation since 1912.

Corporate Profit In 1939 Is Nearly Double Year 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The sharp rise in business activity due to the war resulted in profits for industrial corporations in 1939 nearly double those of the previous year, the National Industrial Conference Board reported. The board is a research organization supported by contributions from private business corporations.

Reports issued by 228 industrial corporations showed aggregate net profits, (less deficits) of $740,188,000, as against $338,828,000 in 1938, a gain of 90 per cent.

Railroads benefitted greatly by increased carloadings, 42 roads reporting 1939 net income of $63,712,000, compared with net loss of $45,319,000 in 1938. Utilities which had been doing relatively well in 1938, increased earnings by 13 per cent.

Durable goods industries gained most, eighty four companies in this field reporting total earnings of $346,762,000, or 213 per cent higher than 1938's total of $110,735,000.

British to Reopen N. Y. Fair Pavilion

LONDON (AP) — Great Britain announced on Feb. 22 a conditional decision to reopen the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair this year.

Answering a question in the House of Commons, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, said:

"Certain financial arrangements have been suggested by the Fair authorities toward covering the cost, and, subject to a satisfactory settlement of outstanding details, it has been decided to reopen the Pavilion."

Your Income Tax

No. 19

Bad Debts—Year in which Deductible

To be allowed as a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have been charged off within the same year. The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayer's books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer nor the Government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a bad debt were allowed as a deduction without regard to the year when it became worthless, such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

The burden is upon the taxpayer to show that a debt claimed as a deduction was without value during the taxable year. A statement should be attached to the return showing the propriety of any deduction for bad debts. If in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, deduction for such debt is allowable. Court action as proof that the debt is worthless is not essential.

It is optional with the taxpayer, in a year prior to that in which a debt becomes wholly worthless, to take a deduction for partial loss if partial worthlessness occurs.

The provisions of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to bad-debt and partial bad-debt deductions are not applicable to a taxpayer, other than a bank as defined by the Act, where the debt is evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued by any corporation (including those issued by a government or political subdivision thereof), with interest coupons or in registered form.

January Chain Store Sales Up 11.3 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales during January showed an increase of 11.3 per cent over January, 1939, in spite of the slackening in general business and industrial production, according to a monthly compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate business of $210,963,089, compared with sales of $189,505,962 in the same period of 1939. This showing was also very favorable when contrasted with the like month in 1938, of $182,774,073, and again in January, 1937, when the sales volume was $186,599,387.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for the month of January arranged in groups:

	Jan. 1940	Jan. 1939
Mail Order	73,996,841	60,835,559
Variety	70,393,740	65,979,218
Grocery	49,985,317	47,046,571
Drug	8,400,635	8,034,578
Shoe	4,678,742	4,451,839
Apparel	3,507,814	3,158,197
	210,963,089	189,505,962

The showing last month was the best for the groups as a whole since last September. Notwithstanding the subnormal weather that prevailed generally throughout the country for a large part of last month, the chains reported a prevalent upswing in business in all sections of the country.

One factor that aided in increasing the sales volume was the generally higher retail prices which averaged roughly 3½ per cent above January, 1939. The extra business day last month boosted sales. Consumer purchasing continued to show no abatement from the past few months, and had a tendency to broaden the demand for higher priced merchandise, including luxury and semi-luxury items. This trend is of great importance to the retail trade because of the better profit margin in these lines.

The mail order division once more led all the chains, reporting a monthly increase of 21.5 per cent in sales volume over January, 1939.

The largest monthly increase percentage since September was attained last month by the apparel group, with an increase in sales volume of 11.1 per cent.

The variety chains' rise of 6.7 per cent last month above January, 1939, was in line with their monthly gains for the past three months.

The grocery division had a gain of 6.2 per cent last month.

The regular clearance sale of the shoe chains last month did not stimulate the same degree of response as was shown a year ago, but the monthly showing was on a par with the past two months.

The drug division, with a gain of 4.6 per cent, was in line with its record for the final 1939 quarter.

Philadelphia Co. To Write Off Loss

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Philadelphia Company proposes to write off a loss of at least $23,000,000 in the reorganization of its subsidiaries, Pittsburgh railways and motor coach companies, notices of a stockholders' meeting March 12 disclosed.

The plan provides for a reduction in the value of the subsidiaries from $52,874,794 to approximately $29,800,000 and creation of a reserve fund of $23,000,0000 for "revaluation of assets" of the carriers.

The Federal Securities and Exchange Commission has approved financial changes necessary to establish the reserve fund, but in an order Jan. 30 expressed doubt that the reserve of $23,000,000 woud prove adequate to cover the loss of the reorganization, now under way in Federal Court.

Living Costs Hold At a Steady Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Living costs of wage earners in the United States last month were about the same as in January, 1939, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

The board, a research organization financed chiefly by corporations, estimated there was a slight rise over December costs, caused mainly by higher food and coal prices. Rents were unchanged from December and clothing a shade higher.

The board's living cost index for the month was 84.5 per cent of the 1923 average compared with 85.3 in December and 85.4 in January, 1939.

Good Grievance Machinery Seen Factor in Work Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. J. R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation of the U. S. Department of Labor, asserted that good grievance machinery could be a positive factor in inspiring workers to "greater and more effective effort."

He spoke before 1,000 executives at the annual conference of the personnel division of the American Management Association.

"It has long seemed to me," Dr. Steelman said, "that good grievance machinery can be one of the best means of assuring that top management's policies are carried out. . . .

"The man who does not have—who may never have—a grievance, knows that if he should have a genuine complaint he will be sure of a square deal."

Dr. Steelman told his audience that "a good many managements are neglecting the positive benefits they could gain from collective bargaining."

Street Applauds Republican Platform About Business

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street liked the Republican program and gave it quite a good hand, regretting that it pussy-footed on the farm program and the tariff, but being pleased that it took a good healthy swing at the Administration's alleged "defeatist attitude."

This issue seems a natural for the Republicans, and one on which issue the controversy can be squarely joined. Curiously enough, a rather thorough statement of the other side can be found in the current Harper's, by Stuart Chase—a sequel to his story on depreciation in the previous issues. Chase is fact accepts the challenge in advance, saying "We now come to the evidence bearing on the decline in the growth rate of industry? Has the American economy matured or has it not? Few questions are more bitterly disputed; few are more important."

There's an amusing joker in the center of the argument; namely, that both sides heartily agree that the growth rate has slowed down in the last 10 years. Both sides have recently labored the obvious. But each has a different conclusion. Each makes it prove something different. The intellectual New Deal party line has crystallized on the subject. Chase follows this line in the above-mentioned article, which purports to summarize the testimony before the TNEC last summer and, incidentally, throws an interesting angle on the way in which the TNEC record is likely to be principally used in the coming campaign.

The New Deal Argument

The Washington party line runs as follows: (a) This slowdown in industrial expansion didn't start in this decade but is at least two decades old (this protects against the stock Republican retort that the New Deal is patently responsible). (b) While there is "obviously" a shrinking market for new industries, there is a vast need for greater production of necessities for the "ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-fed." (c) Since private industry no longer can use the country's "savings," it is necessary for the Government to (d) tax the monied people more heavily and (e) use the money for the poor, and (f) use it also for Government "investment" in housing, power dams, etc.; and (g) it also makes it necessary for the Government to keep on borrowing money, since private industry has little occasion to borrow it, and put this money "to work."

Thus this argument is anything but a "defeatist" argument in the thoughts of the fashionable or political economists, but rather is another very plausible supporting argument for more taxes, more deficits, and more Government ventures.

The Republican program is squarely opposed. "The committee is convinced . . . that American enterprise can expand more, offer more investment opportunities for savings, provide more jobs for workers in factories and on farms, and create more profitable outlets for the energies of the people generally in the next 25 years than it did in the 25 years before 1929, if too many hurdles are not thrown in its path by either the public policies of government or the private policies of both.

Incidentally in this connection there is a curious contrast between the course of technological advance in this decade and in the two or three previous. In the old, pre-New Deal days, it was quite characteristic for the torch of industrial adventure to be carried by little independents, who scraped together a few thousand million dollars and marketed something which forced the hand of the big companies. Thus for example the little alloy steel companies, the little refining companies, the little airplane companies, and the little chemical companies.

Big Units Doing the Research

By contrast today every big company has its research "lab" and its development program, and the improvements are coming from the big established companies. For example, in building materials, in synthetic textile fibres, in other chemical fields, in the automobile industry, in glass, paper making, radio, airplane manufacture and commercial transport, and so on. The little fellows don't get started, and the big companies carefully measure the rate at which they introduce improvements on their own processes so as not to have to write their old equipment off too rapidly.

To return to the politico-economic argument.

There is a deftly hidden defeatism in the Republican as well as in the New Deal party line—and as it is stated in this week's program it will not take the bright Washington thinkers long to put a finger on it.

The Republican Party line, more or less as laid out in the new program, with the hedges and evasions left out, runs somewhat this way: (1) Sure, industry has slowed its progress, but that is because (b) the Government is always messing around in private business, making and changing the rules, breathing anti-business fire, and elbowing into competitive business with taxpayers' money; which (c) destroys confidence. But if the Government would quit scaring venture capital and industrial and financial speculators and give (d) us back "sound money," then (f) confidence would revive and business would pick up until (g) we had "full employment of the manpower, technical skill and economic resources of the Nation."

Why Go Back to the 20s

Now this is very sad, as the opposition will soon point out. They will hardly dare to make a head-on attack on the main theme. The main theme is that if we had less government interference in business, and if we had a sound currency, business would probably pick up and go like blazes, possibly even igniting the inflation for which the monetary ingredients have already been laid out.

But the criticism will be that such prosperity cannot last. It never has lasted. There have been violent business ups and downs as long as there has been capitalism, which is to say, for the three or four centuries in which there have been comparatively free markets and comparative freedom to borrow and lend at interest. They have always been just as bad for the people involved, but have been growing worse for modern proportion of the population has chosen to move into the market-and-credit fabric.

So when the Republicans say, "let's go back to what gave us the prosperous 1920's" the opposition is sure to say "What! Go back to what gave us the collapse of 1929-1932?"

In other words, when the Republican program says "A sound currency has always been an essential basis of an enduring prosperity" it is offering a gold brick—literally as well as figuratively. It is talking as though the art of economics had reached the point where it could offer an "enduring prosperity." Definitely, it hasn't.

Week's Gold Imports Total $55,216,779

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $55,216,779 in the week ended February 14, an increase of about $600,000 from the previous week.

The Commerce Department said the imports included $5,569,978 from Russia, the first direct shipment from that country in about two years. The shipment drew considerable attention when it was unloaded from the Russian vessel Kim, at San Francisco.

Other principal shipments included $7,040,193 from Norway, $6,759,270 from Sweden, $3,733,306 from the United Kingdom, and $28,056,587 from Canada.

Gold deposited under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks by foreign central banks and governments declined $15,105,735 during the week to a total of $1,110,250,000.

Silver imports amounted to $962,315, about the same as the preceding week, and included $185,162 from Canada and $585,368 from Mexico.

Exports were $1,882 of gold and $19,127 of silver.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. and subsidiaries reported for 1939 net income of $3,058,199, equal to $4.16 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,110,965, or $1.28 a share, in 1938. The company's plants, making shirts and collars, are located at Troy and Rochester, N. Y., Leominster, Mass. and Atlanta.

Texas Gulf Surplus Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. for the year 1939 reported net income of $7,847,483 after charges, equal to $2.04 a common share, compared with $6,963,633 or $1.81 a common share in 1938.

Westinghouse Head Sees Good Business

MANSFIELD, Ohio (AP)—A. W. Robertson, board chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, said "the fear that business must be poor in a presidential election year is unfounded."

Mr. Robertson predicted 1940 would be a good year, and said the present slight drop in general business is to be expected after the unusual spurt in the last quarter of 1939.

"Under modern conditions," Mr. Robertson said in a statement here, "there is every reason to expect better business in a presidential election year. We will remember that 1936 was one of the better years. Government is a substantial factor in the business cycle and in an election year government prefers at least mild prosperity. If general conditions are favorable this attitude of government in favor of prosperity is most helpful."

Associated Gas Head Resigns

NEW YORK (AP)—Roger J. Whiteford has submitted his resignation as president of Associated Gas & Electric Co., it was announced. Mr. Whiteford succeeded John I. Mange in the office less than a month before the utility filed its recent petition in Federal court to reorganize. Mr. Whiteford had been proposed by the directors as trustee under the reorganization. No trustees have yet been appointed by the court.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y., in a preliminary report for 1939 showed consolidated net profit of $783,282, equivalent to 98 cents a share on the outstanding capital stock, compared with net profit of $713,728, or 89 cents a share, in 1938.

Fresh Trade Pickup Seen Before Long

NEW YORK (AP) — The recent slackening in operations of the Nation's factories and mills may bring a fresh pickup before long, Standard Statistics Company said in a survey.

"Further declines in industrial output are indicated for March and April," said the statistical organization, "but the more rapid the drop, the sooner will the excesses which followed the outbreak of war be corrected.

"If the downtrend continues at its recent pace, the bottom is likely to be reached and a renewed uptrend get under way before summer, very probably from a level still well above a year before."

Manufacturers are carrying heavier stocks than before the war, but in few cases are inventories actually burdensome, the survey found, adding, "as long as the war continues, corporations will be inclined to carry somewhat larger stocks than they would otherwise need."

Pointing out that employment was reported by the Labor Department at 1,200,000 higher in December than a year previously, it said there had doubtless been some curtailment since December, then concluded:

"Employment will continue above last year, however, and payrolls should show a slightly greater year-to-year increase than employment."

Corporation earnings last year were described as "back almost to the 1936 level, although appreciably below 1937, which was the best year of the 1930s. With industry starting the year at a substantially higher level than 1939, with no severe recession indicated on the basis of domestic factors, and with the possibility of augmented war orders later in the year, a gain in profits is indicated, although the 1937 level may not be attained."

March Crude Oil Demand Expected To Rise 4.5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the March market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,500,600 barrels daily, or a total of 108,520,000 for the month.

This was 4.5 per cent more than the actual March demand last year.

Officials said that the forecast was 28,400 barrels less than the estimated Feoruary demand and reflected unusually high gasoline inventories and a relatively low level of exports.

The bureau forecast the March domestic demand for motor fuel at 45,100,000 barrels, a 6 per cent increase over the actual demand of 42,520,000 barrels last March.

It estimated gasoline exports for the month at 3,400,000 barrels, or almost 1,000,000 less than the 4,336,000 of actual exports last March. It estimated crude oil exports at 5,000,000 barrels, or a daily average of 161,000, compared with the forecast of 172,000 for February, 185,000 for January, and 194,000 for December.

The bureau said that reports indicated that stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline would total about 98,000,000 barrels at the end of March.

"Relatively high run, unbalanced yields in relations to the demand for products and the decline in gasoline exports in the last quarter of 1939 have resulted in a material seasonal excess of gasoline stocks," the bureau said.

It added that reduction of gasoline stocks would be a major problem in the second and third quarters of this year.

Britain Canada's Leading Customer

OTTAWA (CP)—The United Kingdom was Canada's leading buyer in January, export figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed. Of Canada's total export of $90,100,000, the United Kingdom took $39,555,000.

The total January export was 28.6 per cent greater than in the same month last year when the amount was $70,023,000 and of the latter total the United Kingdom took $29,554,000.

The United States was Canada's second leading purchaser in January, taking $28,809,000 compared with $25,311,000 in January, 1939, an increase of 13.7 per cent. Australia with a gain of 70 per cent, was in third place at $5,202,000 compared with $3,054,000, followed by France with $2,618,000 against $825,000 and Japan with $2,133,000 compared with $2,263,000.

1939 Canadian-American Tourist Trade Below 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—Canadian-American tourist trade was smaller, in dollar volume, last year than in 1938 the Commerce Department reported.

It estimated that United States citizens spent $256,000,000 in the Dominion, a decline of $11,000,000 from 1938 and that Canadians spent $93,000,000 here, representing a decline of $8,000,000 from the previous year.

Fairbanks, Morse Net High

CHICAGO (AP)—Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and subsidiaries reported 1939 net profit of $2,469,884, largest since 1926. This was equivalent to $4.12 per common share and compared with $558,529, or 83 cents, earned in 1938. The company makes Diesel engines, scales, air conditioning equipment, farm machinery and other products.

A. T. & T. Director

Lewis H. Brown

President of Johns-Manville Corp., elected a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He fills the vacancy caused by the passing on of Philip Stockton, Boston banker. Mr. Brown is also a director of the New York Telephone Co., the Bankers Trust Co., and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Int'l Harvester 1939 Net Is $1.71 Share; $3 in 1938

CHICAGO (AP) — The International Harvester Company reported net income of $12,980,000 for its fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1939, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.71 a share of common stock.

This compared with net income of $18,472,000 or $3 a common share, in the preceding year.

The company's sales in foreign countries, including Canada, declined 7.5 per cent from 1938, while domestic sales dropped 6.4 per cent.

Sydney G. McAllister, President, said the decline in domestic sales was due to lower farm prices that prevailed during the most important implement selling seasons and to change-over to new models of tractors and related implements, involving interruptions to production and lag in sales.

Total harvester sales for 1939 in the United States were $187,778,000, compared with $200,630,000 in 1938. Total foreign sales were $79,249,000, compared with $85,661,000, tractor sales in the United States last year declined to $49,985,000 from $60,668,000, and farm implement sales dropped to $47,653,000 from $60,249,000, while motor car sales advanced to $70,426,000 from $62,899,000 in 1938.

General Mills, Inc. Holds Open House

Stockholders of General Mills, Inc., met informally with some of its officers this week in Boston in an experiment aimed at developing understanding between stockholders, or owners, of a business and its management.

James F. Bell, Chairman of the Board of General Mills, conceived the plan which was based on the belief that the owners of the business should know more about how it is operated and that the management should know more about the desires of the stockholders to carry out better their stewardship.

Meetings have been held in five cities throughout the nation prior to this meeting, and company officials have found the plan so successful they intend to hold such sessions in 15 key cities every year.

"We think we have opened the approach to a new relationship between industry and ownership which we hope will arouse public consciousness to some of the problems which industry faces," Mr. Bell told the group.

"We hope we have initiated something which other companies will take up and thus awaken in stockholders a demand to know about the affairs of the business they own. This is one of the responsibilities that goes with being a stockholder, yet I'm sorry to say that half of the nation's stockholders probably don't even know what products their company makes.

"We need the advice and suggestions of the owners; we need their help as buyers, as advertisers, in many ways. And it's high time that the corporate doors were opened and the public told what's behind the goods they purchase.

"I think it's even more important for a company in trouble to consult with its stockholders," he declared, "for then, if ever, they are entitled to know what is going wrong, why it is going and what is being done about it. Possibly they can help their company out of the trouble."

Bendix Aviation Stock Sold by General Motors

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation has sold 60,000 shares of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, reducing its holding to 400,000 shares, it is learned.

Four investment companies, including the Blue Ridge Corporation, and the Chicago Corporation, were said to be the buyers. The deal was said to have been made as an "investment" transaction rather than for distribution to the public in the open market.

A current market prices, the stock would be worth about $2,000,000.

Ontario Costs Mount Sharply Since the War

TORONTO (AP)—The European war helped turn an estimated surplus of $150,000 into a deficit of nearly $4,500,000 in Ontario's budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn disclosed in presenting the Province with its 1940-41 budget, the first war budget.

Expenditures for the current year are budgeted at $102,900,929, and revenue is estimated at $98,456,000.

Pledges Economy

Pledging economy to help the Dominion in its war effort, Mr. Hepburn, who also is provincial Treasurer, budgeted an estimated surplus of $356,239 for the new fiscal year, ending March 31, 1941. Ordinary revenue was estimated at $89,051,209, expenditure at $88,694,970.

No reference was made to new taxation except a suggested change in the corporation tax expected to yield an additional $5,500,000 a year.

The Premier announced a reduction of 40 per cent in the estimate for direct relief and a reduction of subsidies to municipalities from 1½ mills to one mill.

Ontario will not "embark on any program of new capital expenditures whatsoever," Mr. Hepburn said, but instead intends "to leave the borrowing markets free and unhampered by provincial financing so that field may remain clear for the Dominion Government to finance the successful prosecution of the war."

Mr. Hepburn said that Ontario has obligations of more than $100,000,000 falling due in United States funds in the next 4½ years.

"Assuming that the war continues up to Sept. 16, 1944, and that the present 11 per cent premium on exchange continues, it will be observed that the cost of New York exchange to this Province will be $13,562,456," he said. "Of this sum $5,488,162 must be paid by hydro customers, and the balance, some $8,000,000 is a dead weight upon the backs of the taxpayers of the Province."

Purchases in U. S.

In connection with purchases by the Allies in the United States, Mr. Hepburn said:

"At present it is said that the Allies have available in the United States in dollar balances readily saleable securities and other resources over $4,500,000,000. Beyond this the British Empire and France have gold resources of close to $6,000,000,000, and they have an annual gold production of $750,000,000.

"Over and above these resources the Allies cannot hope to make purchases in the United States of America except from the building up of New York exchange, and this will be brought about by favorable trade balances and through the medium of exchange control."

Power Production 10 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production dropped for the fifth week in a row during the period ended Feb. 17, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The latest total of 2,475,574,000 kilowatthours represented a drop of 1.9 per cent from 2,522,514,000 in the preceding week. This was still 10.1 per cent above 2,248,767,000 kilowatthours in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 5.2, Middle Atlantic 7.2, Central Industrial 12.9, West Central 9.9, Southern States 11.2, Rocky Mountain 15.1, Pacific Coast 7.4.

Fire in General Mills' New Plant Destroys Stocks

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Donald D. Davis, President of General Mills, Inc., said that last week fire in the company's new Buffalo package foods plant destroyed practically all of the material accumulated for the beginning of production and delivery operations about March 1, 1940.

Mr. Davis estimated the total loss at $500,000 to $750,000, fully insured, adding that salvage and repair work have already started.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Freight Carloadings Off 3 P. C. in Week; 5.4 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 607,924 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 17.

This was a decrease of 18,979 cars, or 3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 31,279, or 5.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 72,058, or 31.4 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	Last wk.	This wk. ago	Decr. from Year
Miscellaneous freight	240,895	3,139	†19,177
Less-than-carlot merchandise	142,987	4,455	5,257
Coal	131,734	13,927	†3,756
Grain & grain prods	30,897	†1,723	†2,315
Livestock	11,083	†543	37
Forest products	30,532	†1,360	6,139
Ore	9,789	23	845
Coke	10,007	970	2,351

†Increase.

Commodity Futures

Grain

At Chicago

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.06	1.07¼	1.05½	1.06	1.05½
July	1.04½	1.05½	1.03¾	1.04¼	1.03⅝
Sept.	1.04¼	1.05⅛	1.03¾	1.04	1.03⅜
	Corn				
May	.58⅞	.57⅝	.57⅛	.57¼	.57⅜
July	.57⅛	.58	.57½	.57⅝	.57⅜
Sept.	.58⅞	.58⅞	.57¼	.58¼	.58¼
	Oats				
May	.41⅜	.41¾	.41⅜	.41⅜	.41⅜
July	.36⅝	.36¾	.36½	.36⅝	.36¼
Sept.	.34½	.34⅝	.34⅜	.34⅜	.34¼
	Rye				
May	.70⅝	.71⅛	.70	.70	.69⅞
July	.70⅝	.71⅝	.70½	.70⅝	.70⅛
Sept.	.71⅛	.72¼	.71¼	.71⅝	.70⅝

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.03	11.08	11.03	11.07	11.03
May	10.78	10.84	10.78	10.82	10.77
July	10.39	10.44	10.38	10.42	10.36
Oct. (new)	9.74	9.79	9.74	9.75	9.71
Dec. (new)	9.62	9.67	9.62	9.65	9.60

Spots 11.22.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.85	7.81
May	7.91	7.93	7.90	7.90	7.86
July	7.92	7.94	7.91	7.92	7.87
Oct	7.77	7.77	7.74	7.75	7.71

Sugar

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	1.88	1.94	1.88	1.91	1.88
Mld. Mar. No. 4	1.59	1.60	1.58½	1.59	1.59
Mld. May No. 4	1.58	1.61	1.58	1.60	1.59½

Wool

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	99.9	100.2	99.6	100.0	99.4
May	99.1	99.7	99.0	99.2	98.8
July	98.0	98.3	97.8	98.1	97.3

Cocoa

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.11	5.11	5.06	5.08	5.13
Sept.	5.41	5.42	5.37	5.38	5.42

Crude Rubber

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.81	18.86	18.60	18.61	18.78
May	18.40	18.40	18.20	18.25	18.33

Hides

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	14.10	14.10	13.98	13.98	14.11
June	14.38	14.40	14.30	14.3	14.41
Sept.	14.69	14.70	14.60	14.60	14.72

Copper

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.63	10.65	10.63	10.65	10.78
May	10.68	10.68	10.65	10.65	10.75

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 20 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $8,354,614.07 ($18,587,253.93); expenditures, $19,017,983.87 ($37,358,555.81); net balance $2,406,295,919.68 ($3,415,521,229.01); working baalnce included $1,692,423,583.80 ($2,766,453,282.63); customs receipts for month $17,425,018.95 ($15,868,726.16); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,416,141,647.76 ($3,595,881,251.06); expenditures $5,944,781,832.95 ($5,730,558,981.29); excess of expenditures $2,528,640,185.19 ($2,134,677,730.23); gross debt $42,318,860,858.32 ($39,799,820,846.69); increase over previous day $1,988,914.11. Gold assets, $18,103,130,686.28 ($14,816,394,848.72).

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-'40 June	101.22	101.22	101.22
2	3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	103.27	103.27	103.27
6	3¼s '46-'44	110.9	110.9	110.9
2	3½s '49-'46	111.5	111.2	111.2
1	4¼s '52-'47	120.2	120.2	120.2
2	2s '50-'48	103.6	103.6	103.6
1	3¼s '52-'49	111.19	111.19	111.19
138	2½s '53-'49	105.8	106.8	105.8
22	2s '54-'51	107.6	107.2	107.2
1	3s '55-'51	109.29	109.29	109.29
8	2¾s '60-'55	107.17	107.15	107.16
1	2¾s '63-'58	105.30	105.30	105.30
5	2¾s '65-'60	106	105.31	105.31

Home Owners Loan

1	3s '52-'4	107.19	107.19	107.19
1	3s '52-'44 reg	107.17	107.17	107.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	79½	79½
9	Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	7	70
3	Alleghany cv 5s '50 st	41½	41¼	41½
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96½	96½
17	Am & For P 5s 2030	62⅜	62¼	62⅜
3	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103⅝	103½
26	Am T & T 5½s '43			
		108½	108 9-32	108 9-32
7	Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
16	Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108½	108½
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Ann Arbor 4s '95	45½	45	45
16	Arm Del 4s '57	100¾	100½	100¾
11	Arm Del 4s '55	101	100¾	100¾
15	AT&SF 4s '95	105½	104¾	104¾
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95	87	87	87
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88	88	88
21	AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103⅛	103¼
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	ATGSFRkyM 4s '65	100	100	100
1	A-C Line 1st 4s '52	75¾	75¾	75¾
1	A C Line Cit 4s '52	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2	A C Line 4½s '64	56	55½	56
2	AubAutocv4¾s '39	53	53	53
6	B&O rfg 6s '95	29½	29½	29½
2	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	27	27	27
10	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27¼	27	27
9	B&O 5s '96 F	27	26¾	27
10	B&O 5s '96 F ct	27	26¾	27
7	B&O 5s 2000 D	27	27	27
4	B&O 5s 2050 D ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
8	B&O cv 4½s '60	14⅝	14¼	14¼
11	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14⅛	13¾	13⅞
7	B&O 1st 4s '48	66¾	66½	66½
9	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	55	55	55
7	B&O S W 5s '50	47½	47½	47½
9	B&O S W 5s '50-ct	47⅞	47¾	47¾
2	Bang & Aroo on 4s '51	61½	61	61
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	61½	61½	61½
1	BellTPa 5s '50 C	133¼	133¼	133¼
8	Beth Ste 5s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	105	105	105
16	Beth Stl 3½s '52	109⅛	109	109
10	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101¼	101	101¼
2	Big Sandy 4s '44	109½	109½	109½
19	Bost&Me 5s '67	45½	45	45¼
5	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	45	45	45
1	Bost & Me 5s '5 5	45½	45	45½
7	Bkly CityRR 4s '41ct	74½	74	74½
10	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅜	109½	109½
33	Bkly Man TR 4½s '66	100½	100½	100½
11	Bkly Qn C&B cn5s '41	89¼	88¾	88¾
2	BklyQnC&Sb 1st5s '41	72	71	71
63	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	99⅞	99½	99¾
3	Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
9	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112⅝	112½	112½
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅞	97½	97⅝
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
12	Buf R&P 4½s '57	38¾	38	38
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	38¼	38	38
11	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct reg	37¼	37½	37½
11	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¼	103	103¼
1	Can Sou 5s '62	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100	100
4	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101¾	101½	101¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97⅝	97½	97½
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98¾	98¾
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
11	Can Pac 5s '54	82¾	81½	82⅜
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	86½	86½	86½
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3	Can Pac 4s perp	66	66	66
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	109	109	109
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	44½	44½	44½
1	Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	106½	106½	106½
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	49¾	49¾	49¾
10	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67½	67¾	67¾
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18	18	18
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
28	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
28	Certain-td 5½s '48	78½	78⅛	78⅛
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
9	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	98⅞	98⅞
1	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	105	105	105
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	CB&Q rfs2½s '71A	86¾	85½	85½
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	79	79	79
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½	88½
9	CB&Q gen 5s '71	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	CB&Q 3¼s Ill '49	93¼	93¼	93¼
11	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16½	16½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
17	Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26½	26½
2	Chi I & L 5s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3	CM & SP 4½s '89 E	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	9½	9½	9½
16	Chi & NW gm 5s '87	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4	Chi & NW gm 4s '87	3	3	3
1	Chi & NW gm 4½s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
16	Chi & NW 4s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
18	Chi & NW 3½s '87	14¾	14¼	14¾
1	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
5	CRI & P 4½s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¾	5½	5½
5	Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
10	Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	93¾	93¾	93¾
32	Chi & W Ind 5s '52	92	91½	91½
6	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108½	108¼	108½
10	Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	111½	111½	111½
11	CCC & St L 4½s '77	51	50½	50¾
10	Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	88½	88	88
2	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	77⅞	77¾	77⅞
3	Col & So 4½s '80	30	29½	29½
3	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104½	104	104
5	Columbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104	104
5	Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
3a3	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	129⅛	129	129
1	Con Edis 3¼s '65	108⅝	108¾	108¾
3	Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Con Oil cv 3¼s'51	105¼	105	105⅛
5	Con Rys 4s 54	15½	15	15½
2	Consol Coal 4½s '50	56½	56½	56½
5	Consum Pow 3½s'70	109	109	109
2	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	107	107	107
1	Container Cor 6s'46	105	105	105
6	Crown Cork 4½s'48	103	102¾	103
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	29¾	29¾	29¾
16	Cuba RR 5s '52	38	37½	38
7	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60	60	60
2	Del P&L 4¼s'71	108¾	108¾	102¾
3	D&RG 4s '36	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	D&RG West 5s '55	2¾	2¾	2¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	D Moln&FtD4s'35ct	4½	4½	4½
4	Det Ed 4s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
14	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107¼	107¼
1	E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	91	91	91
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	100½	100½	100½
12	Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14½	14½
11	Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	15½	14½
20	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22¾	22½	22¾
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	104½	104¼	104¼
138	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	106	106	106
17	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6	6
1	Francis Sug 6s'56	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	97	97
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	82	81⅝	81⅝
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	81½	81½	81½
3	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
4	Gt Nor 4s '46G	101¾	101½	101½
26	Gt Nor 4s '46H	91¾	91⅝	91¾
6	Gt Nor 3½s '67	72¾	72¾	72¾
7	Gulf M&N 5s '50	83	82¾	82¾
1	Gulf M&N 5½s '50	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Hocking V 4½s '99	123	123	123
6	Housatonic 5s '37	46½	46	46
6	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32¼	32¼	32¼
12	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
18	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16¼	15⅞	16
2	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¾	43¾	43¾
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49¼	48⅝	49
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	46	46	46
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Interb R Tr 6s '32	33	33	33
60	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	75	74½	75
60	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	75½	75	75½
4	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13¾	13½	13¾
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	11	11	11
4	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72¾	72¼	72½
6	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74½	74½	74½
7	Int Paper 6s '55	99½	99	99
1	Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
5	Int T&T 4½s '52	40⅝	40½	40⅝
24	Int T&T 5s '55	44¾	44	44¾
1	Jones&L'ch St4¼s'61	93¼	93¼	93½
5	K C South 5s '50	68¼	68	68⅛
10	K C South 3s '50	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
12	K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
4	Kelv El P F 6s'46	101⅝	101½	101½
4	Ky Ind T 4½s'61 ungtd	82	82	82
5	Kings Co Elev 4s'49	100	100	100
4	Lac Gas 5½s'53	50½	50	50½
3	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	49½	49½	49½
2	Lac Gas 5s'39	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
20	Lautaro Nit inc '75	35¼	35¼	35¼
3	Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	50¾	50¾	50¾
6	Leh Val Coal 5s'64 st	25¼	24¼	24½
5	Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	24½	24½	24½
3	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19	19	19
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Leh Val T 5s'41 asd	51	51	51
10	Liggett & M 7s'44.	126½	126½	126½
1	Liggett & M 5s'51	129¾	129¾	129¾
2	Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	Loews 3½s'46	103	102⅞	103
5	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	109½	109½	109½
1	Lorillard Co 7s'4	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
5	Louisv & Ark 5s'69	85½	85	85
5	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85¼	85	85
10	L & N 3s'80 St L	81	81	81
4	Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	109	109	109
5	Maine Cen 4s'45	78½	78½	78½
6	Manati Sug 4s '57	42	42	42
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	80¾	80¾	80¾
9	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80¼	80¼	80¼
9	McCrory Strs 5s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Mich Cen 3½s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Mich Cen Gas 5s '63	103½	103⅝	103⅝
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6	6	6
-1	Mo-Ill 5s '59	60	60	60
13	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14	14	14
7	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6½	6⅜	6½
10	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '78	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
10	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
23	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1½	1½	1½
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17	17
21	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¼	17	17¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¼	17⅛	17¼
26	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¼	17	17
22	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7	Mohe&Ohio5s'47	25	24¾	25
1	MonWPaPubSv6s'65	110¾	110¾	110¾
12	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100	100	100
4	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	NashCha&StL4s'78	90	90	90
22	Nation El 4s '51	72	71⅜	71½
11	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51½	51	51
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107½	107¼	107⅜
15	Natl Steel 3s '65	103	102⅞	103
1	New Eng T&Tc5s'52	126¼	126¼	126¼
5	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	78¾	77	78¾
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104½	104½	104½
10	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36½	36½	36½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	33½	33¼	33¼
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33½	33⅛	33⅓
12	NY&Greenwd L5s '46	12	12	12
1	NYEQ'ns E&P 3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¼	58¾	58¾
24	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52¼	52½
7	NYC cn 4s '98	58	57½	57½
11	NYC 3¾s '46	78½	78¼	78¼
5	NYCh&StL 6s '41	82	81⅞	81⅞
1	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	64	64	64
4	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	54¼	54	54
5	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105	105
5	NY Dock cv 5s '47	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
10	NY Lack&W 4½s '73	64	64	64
8	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	29¾	29⅝	29¾
5	NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
8	NYNH&H 4s '56	16½	16½	16½
2	NYNH&H 3½s '47	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	NYNH&H 3½s '54	15¼	15¼	15¼
17	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16	15¾	15¾
1	NY Steam 3½s '63	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	NY Trap 4½s'67	101⅝	101½	101½
1	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5½	5½	5½
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Norf & W 4s'96	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
1	Nor Am Co 4s'59	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106¼	106	106
29	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	44	44	44
8	Nor Pac 4s'97	64¾	64½	64½
22	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40¼	40¼
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Ohio Conn Ry 4s'43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Ohio Ed 4s'65	108½	108½	108½
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108	108	108
2	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	108½	108½	108½
3	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	106¼	105¾	106¼
20	Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	76	75	76
3	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
1	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112⅜	112⅛	112½
25	Pen Co 4s'63	04	104	104
32	Pen Ohio&Det 4½s'77	98¾	98	98
3	Pen P&L 4½s'74	107¾	107½	107½
5	Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108¼	108	108
2	Pen RR gen 5s'68	107¼	107	107¼
9	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101½	101½	101½
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87¼	87	87

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
16	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	97	96½	96½
1	Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Pen RR 3¾s'70	89½	89½	89½
1	Pen RR 3½s'52	84¾	84¾	84⅝
1	Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	115	115	115
11	Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	66¾	66	66¼
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	65	65	65
2	Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105½	105½
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	PCC&StL 5s '70A	105⅝	105½	105⅝
3	PCC&StL 5s '75B	105½	105½	105½
28	PCC&St L 4½s '77	98½	98	98¼
14	PCC&StL 4½s '83	116¼	116¼	116¼
16	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74	73½	73¾
10	Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	68½	68	68½
7	Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	68½	68	68½
40	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23¼	22½	23¼
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104½	104½
9	Readg 4½s '97A	72	71½	71¾
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
4	Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	101½	101¼	101½
7	Repub Steel 5½s '54	107¼	107⅝	107⅝
1	Repub Steel 4½s '51	94	94	94
8	Repub Steel 4¼s '56	95½	95½	95½
8	Rev Cop&B 4¼s '56	100½	100½	100½
1	RI Ark&La 4½s '34	9	9	9
2	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	7½	7¾	7¾
6	Rutland 4½s '49	7¾	7¾	7¾
6	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	98	87¾	97¾
15	StLIM&SARR&G '33	62¼	62	62¼
5	St Pub Svc 5s '95	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
15	St L S F 4½s '78	12¼	12	12
48	St L S F 5s '56 A	13	12⅞	13
3	St L S F 4s '50A ct	13⅜	12½	12¾
1	St L SW 1st 4s '89	57½	57¼	57½
9	SA&A Pass 4s '43	57½	57⅛	57½
15	StLIM&SARR&G '33	62¼	62	62¼
5	Schulco 6½s'46 B st	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
3	Seab A L cn 6s '45	6¼

Vast Expansion Plan Urged For Chicago Library System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—A new library program for the City of Chicago—undertaken with the same vigor that recaptured the City's water front, built its park system, and recently reduced its crime problem—was inaugurated here recently by delegates from some 50 organizations.

The movement for better library service mapped out at the conference and expected ultimately to put Chicago out in the front rank of large city library systems, includes plans to consider re-modeling the dingy 40-year-old library building in the business district, constructing 20 new library branches, acquiring a more adequate book supply for the people, and swelling the library income.

But the recommendation which stood out conspicuously was the proposal to develop libraries as friendly community centers, not merely as drab depositories for books. It was urged that libraries be used more widely for forum meetings, lectures, dramatic performances, and public discussions.

Backed by Groups

Backing this movement to push forward vigorously on all fronts to improve Chicago's library service are some 50 important civic organizations. They include the Adult Education Council, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Board of Education, Chicago Public Library Board, Men's City Club, and Women's City Club. Moreover, to make sure that the movement be carried forward with a continuing central committee, an organization was formed known as the "Friends of the Chicago Public Library" composed of representatives of the most outstanding organizations.

Looking at the extension and enlargement of library service to Chicagoans in its long-term aspect as an integral part of city planning was the general view running through the various round-table discussions of the conference and showed up clearly in the recommendations.

"Library service must be seen in its proper relationship to governmental institutions, to our parks, our schools, to the commission of subways and highways," one subcommittee noted. Long term planning is needed to meet long term needs, it was agreed.

The conference was called mainly because of the extraordinary interest provoked by the recent publication, "A Metropolitan Library in Action" by Dr. C. B. Joeckel and Dr. Leon Carnovsky put out by the University of Chicago Press. The book is a survey of the Chicago Public Library and presents a significant analysis of the library situation in Chicago. The survey was financed by an $11,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

Throughout the report of the survey it is pointed out that the library is "part and parcel of the city," and that to make it an effective service unit the support of many agencies must be enlisted including government and citizens.

The responsibility for welfare of the library, according to the survey, rests with the Legislature of the State, the City Government, the Board of Directors of the library, and the people themselves. A concrete program, much of which was adopted by the conference, is laid out by the authors of the survey and purports to unify the joint interests mentioned.

Future Program

A future program for the public library system which would make it a better agency of public service comprises seven proposals, as made by the authors of the survey. They are—increased income, administrative re-organization, better library personnel, adequate book resources, dynamic service, a progressive building program, and co-operation in a library capital. These are urged as "symbols of goals to be achieved."

Larger library revenues were urged in the survey. It was pointed out that the present more favorable financial position of the State due in large part to the productivity of the sales tax, justifies grants in aid to public libraries. It urged Chicago to support legislative proposals looking toward these State grants.

Building up book stocks so depleted during the depression is urged in the survey so that "no serious reader need go away unsatisfied." Since there has not been enough money to purchase every desirable book in the last decade, there has been danger of neglecting the valuable books used by fewer people and less in demand, but nevertheless of importance to every library.

A progressive building program to bring the physical housing of the books and library activities up to date is considered a salient point in the plan. The survey claims that an ideal arrangement would provide for the erection of a union library building housing in a single structure the three great public libraries of Chicago—the Chicago Public, the Newberry, and the Crerar libraries. Although it is not recommended that these libraries be legally or administratively combined, the proposed union library would constitute one of the greatest physical concentrations in the United States of book resources available to the general public the survey states.

In addition to this proposed building program, it is pointed out by the survey that only 13 of the 45 branch libraries are now housed in separate buildings of their own and it urges that at least 20 new branch buildings be constructed.

Housing Group Asks Census Of Rooming Houses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Recommendations that the City's Department of Housing and Buildings make a complete census of rooming houses and that there be strict enforcement of the Multiple Dwelling Law are contained in a report of the Committee on Housing of the Community Service Society.

According to Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Committee, the city's "forgotten people" are the families and individuals forced to live in rooming houses, where it is estimated that nearly 300,000 persons reside. These establishments seldom comply with any rules and regulations, nor with any minimum standards of decent housing, the report declares.

"The recently enacted local law requiring the licensing of rooming houses must fail of its purpose," Mr. Cravath said, "unless the Department of Licenses increases its staff by several hundred persons, which it cannot do under its present budget. Otherwise no adequate inspection of premises can be made and, in consequence, there can be no check upon violations."

The report estimated that there are between 25,000 and 30,000 rooming houses in the city and that no standard rents are found, the charge generally being in line with what the traffic will bear. Thus in some sections of Manhattan a clean, small room is available for from $3 to $4 a week, whereas in Harlem the same sum could seldom obtain anything but a small, unventilated, badly furnished room.

Ohio Editor Announces Fund to Aid Students

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 23 (AP)—Establishment of a $25,000 educational fund to assist deserving college students was announced here by John S. Knight, President and Editor of the Akron Beacon Journal.

The fund will be set up by the Knight family as a memorial to the late C. L. Knight, former Editor of the Beacon Journal and Congressman from the fourteenth Ohio district. It will be known as the C. L. Knight Memorial Fund.

Judge Cuts Red Tape And Women Jurors Sew

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Faced with a four-day recess, six women jurors demanded a sewing machine. Judge William J. Palmer said there were several obstacles, including $2.50 rental for a machine, but he would do his best. He, the County Counsel and the Board of County Supervisors cut red tape and got the machine.

The women cut their patterns and are sewing at top speed. The trial resumes Feb. 26.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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The SPRING FASHION ISSUE

of

The Christian Science Monitor, filled with fashion news, photographs, and advertisements, will appear on March 14.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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BROOKLINE, 1754 Beacon St. Longwood 8738 —Attractive new rooms, beautifully furnished; continuous hot water.

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A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

LARGE SINGLE $8.00, double $7.50 (private cooking cabinets); 2 baths; all transportation; sunshine; elevator, ACademy 2-8183. N. Y. C.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Business girl share with girl comfortable room, twin beds, privileges; large front suitable 1-2; near transit. Evenings and Sundays—Packard, 43-30 46th St.

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N. Y. C., 230 West 76th St. (Apt. 48)—Pleasant, light rooms, suitable single, double; privacy, comfort; convenient transportation.

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N. Y. C., 1391 Madison Ave., 96th St., Apt. 6A. Pleasant airy room; lady; large closet, next bath, kitchen privileges. SA. 2-8638.

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SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

LADY desires position, experienced as housekeeper and with nursing ability; preferably with Christian Scientists; reliable references. Address 47 Jefferson Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHURCH SOLOIST desires vocal students; lessons, $3.00. FRANCES NEWSOM. tel. WI 2-1800, New York City.

Music-Education and Piano Instruction
LOIS ADLER 720 West End Avenue New York City
Riverside 9-3300 mornings
Formerly Faculty Member Juilliard School

SIX MONTH SCHOLARSHIP IN SINGING Robert Malone, Carnegie Hall Choral Society. Only fee $5.00 for audition and 4 lessons in 1 month. Col. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., Author and International Lecturer, gives BIBLE LECTURE COURSES: Fri. eves. in MOUNT VERNON, starting Mar. 1, "Paul: the Missionary Apostle"; Tues. eves. in GREAT NECK, "The Life of Jesus"; Mons. in NEW YORK, "The Writing Prophets" at 3, and "Paul" at 7:45. Enrollments still accepted for all courses. Address Mr. Leishman, 504 W. 111, N. Y. C. UN. 4-6318 (pref. 8-10 a. m.).

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WANTED, used automobiles, all makes; highest prices. U. S. MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 328 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Eliot 8020.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897 (Mass.)

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

LOWE BROS.
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
Plox., Enamel—The Universal Finish
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Inc.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—KITCHENWARE
444-48 MASS. AVENUE Arlington 0114

BELMONT

THE PINE CUPBOARD
Special Luncheon
25c to 50c
Dinners Served
5 to 8 P. M.
35c to 65c
55 Leonard Street Bel. 3320

Visit Our Mortgage Clinic
Monday Evening, 7 to 9 P. M.
Waverley
CO-OPERATIVE BANK
30 CHURCH ST. at Waverley Sq., Belmont
A State Chartered Bank . . .
Locally Managed

GREER'S
Cor. Beech and Trapello Road
Bel. 4620

Haddock	10c lb.
Smelts	25c and 35c lb.
Fresh Eastern Halibut	45c lb.
Oysters	29c and 39c pint

Fillet of Sole, Green Shrimp, Steak Cod, Scallops, Lobster

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
BLUE RIDGE
MINK-BLEND
MUSKRAT $159
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

THE smart place to buy
Fine quality coats and clothes
SEASONAL CLEARANCE SALE
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. *On Route 28*
The Main Boston Highway

Ralph and Ruth Baker
announce
FEBRUARY SALE
Special Prices for Cash
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Opp. Forest Ave.

BROOKLINE

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP 8600
Member F. T. D.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

Barnaby Inc. FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Women's Hosiery
Stockings must be close-knit, with fine seams and feet that are trim yet well reinforced. The shade must be absolutely right —just what you need to wear with the rest of your costume. If you would be certain of all these things, step in and let us show you the new Gordon, and the new Nolde and Horst Hosiery.
79c, $1.00, $1.15 and $1.35 Per Pair
Special 3 Pair Prices
Harvard Cooperative Society
in Harvard Square

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Sale! 'Wear-Ever' ALUMINUM BUY NOW!
New Style Sauce Pan—Set of three.... 1.69
Thick Deep Fry Pans 1.19
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE ST. TROW. 6760

Special This Week
V-8 VEGETABLE JUICES
Blend of 8 Vegetables
2 Jars 25c
SAGE'S
Tel. Trowbridge 2211—Cambridge
Tel. Belmont 4500—Belmont

KIR. 0735
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

• TURKEYS—DUCKS
• GEESE—CHICKENS
CAPONS
Egan's Market
Groceries—Provisions
221 Concord Ave., Kir. 9300

Ford The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

FRESH POND MARKETS
Phone for
Quality Food and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
Cambridge, Mass. 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Easter Cards
844 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DEDHAM

Dedham • Westwood • Needham

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
FISHER DAIRY
Estab. 1861
50 EAST STREET, DEDHAM
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401
Hyde Park, Milton, Roslindale, West Roxbury

• ROBERT •
HAMILTON & SON
Good Things to Eat
Prompt Delivery Dedham Square
Fair Prices Phone 0010

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery 266 Bussey Street, East Dedham
Phone Ded. 0288

FALL RIVER

THE smart place to buy
fine quality coats and clothes
SEASONAL CLEARANCE SALE
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. *On Route 28*
The Main Boston Highway

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream Eggs

Fine Assortment of Cookies and Coffee Buns
Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pies
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM STREET TEL. 3693

F. H. Lane Company
Signs of Spring
New Suits—Topcoats—Hats and other Spring Wearables are ready

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

ZORIC Franklin County's only Zoric Dry Cleaners
Greenfield Laundry Co.
DIAL 3637

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign
ROY'S SERVICE STA.
101 MAIN STREET

HAVERHILL

WINTER CLEARANCE SALE
Skis—Ski Accessories
Ski Clothing—Snow Suits
Rubber Footwear
"The Reliable Store"
Haverhill Rubber Co.
38 Main Street Tel. 1481

Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
Incorporated
MARTHA B. MACKENNEY, Mgr.
CORSETS—HOSIERY—LINGERIE
18 Merrimack Street Phone 1352

POTTED PLANTS
and
Flowers for Every Occasion
CLAUDE S. SHANNON
12 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 2013

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Norwalk Tires
and
Norwalk Batteries
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenosa Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

HINGHAM

Karl Crook Motor Co.
A safe place to buy used cars
1937 Packard 120 Sport Coupe
Radio and Heater—$565
1939 Chrysler Imperial Sedan
Radio and Heater—$895
Hingham 1305 *At the Harbor*

HOLYOKE

Friday and Saturday
Oddment Days
Plan to Shop Friday and Saturday
Hundreds of Odds and Ends at Greatly Reduced Prices
Limited Quantity
STEIGER'S
Holyoke's Leading Department Store

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

New Spring Arrow Shirts
$2.00
Arrow Neckwear, $1.00
Fred Johnson Clothiers, Inc.
237 MAPLE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

New Store Hours
9:30 to 5:30 Daily
Closed Tuesday and Saturday Evenings
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Birds Eye Products

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO., Inc.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Clearance of all 1939 KELVINATORS
Savings of $20.00 to $35.00
Appliances, Palmer Street Store

Are you taking advantage of our
February "Super-Specials"?
Greater Savings than ever on new merchandise
Cherry & Webb's

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Fringed Tufted Chenille
RUGS
For Bathroom or Bed Rooms
Fine quality tufted rugs in an assortment of pleasing patterns and colorings.
Size 22x34....$1.79. Size 22x44....$2.39
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Mass. Telephone Ly 2-3737
Drapery Dept.—3rd Floor

MALDEN

Don't Wait
If You Need Furniture
Buy Now!
SAVE 10 to 30%
during our 36th
FEBRUARY SALE
I. I. Kotzen Co.
454-458 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1353—Res. Mal. 2496
PLUMBING and HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

A complete line of
Curtains and Draperies
for your home
Special curtains made to order
JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

Tel. Mal. 2797
RUTH E. ASH
Beauty Shop
442 Main Street

MALDEN COAL COMPANY
15 Washington St. S.
Tel. 0494

COAL—COKE—GULF OILS

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6300 764 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
SPRING HATS
New Colors—Greens, Grays and Browns
517 MAIN ST. (Note the New Address)

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by our own artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

A Fine Market in a Convenient Location
ANDREWS MARKET
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
It's just a month to
EASTER
And just the time to visit our new
FASHION COLLECTIONS

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth
Luncheon
Afternoon
Fancy Pa
Schraffi's

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Sherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Tel. 3790-7232

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
Telephone 5000

WILLIAM A. BASSETT CO.
1028 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612
Eastern Halibut
Smelt, Cod, Haddock
Cotuit Oysters
Scallops

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

(Continued)

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
289 Washington St. Newton North 6325

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTON CENTER

LARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 BEACON ST. CEN. NEW. 4000
FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
New Spring Styles
and
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Children
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. RABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Berkshire Photo Supply
CAMERAS
and Photographic Supplies
See Our New Location
279 North St., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Dial 21278

PITTSFIELD
MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SHALETTS
Cleaners—Dyers
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for six months or longer
702 North Street Dial 5475

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 AGLE STREET

The New Holdens
Open for your Inspection Saturday, the 24th
Do come and visit the lightest and most up-to-date Specialty Shop in all Berkshire.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
43 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

PILLOWS
WASHED and STERILIZED
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleansers
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

UPHOLSTERING

Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.

Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

Regular $1.25 Boys' Long Sleeve
POLO SHIRTS
79c
Multi-Colored Combed Cotton
Sizes 8-18
REMICK'S

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
13 Beale St. Wollaston

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
28 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STAR BUNDLE
everything washed and ironed!
Telephone STON. 0407
17 lbs. ★ $2.00

NEW ENGLAND COKE
COAL
W. BANCROFT & Co
LUMBER
TELEPHONE READING 1264

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ask for budget

SHARON

COAL - COKE
FUEL OIL
JOHN A.
269 LENOX ST. Whittemore's SONS INC. HOLBROOK 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

SHARON—Foxboro

Thrift Motor Sales
Dodge-Plymouth Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

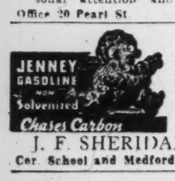
SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0653-R



Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0854

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1811 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street Phone 2-1146

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

Coalie Black Says:

Snow, Cold, Slush, and Dampness
Keep warm and dry with Nonantum Coal
Nonantum Coal Co.
68 Mt. Auburn St. Middlesex 0081

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

★ Star Market Co.
• Fancy Northern Turkeys
27c lb.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER-PROOFING—
"Bumper to Bumper!"
Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street Wel. 1276

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WEllesley 1530

1876 **. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq

WEYMOUTH

Free Delivery to All Parts of Weymouth
FOY'S MARKETS Inc.
1177 Hancock St., 39 Franklin St., Quincy
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE
GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

BRIGHTON 5, "Melview," 72, Old Shoreham Rd. (Preston 4350) — MADAME HARMAN, Dressmaker and Costumier; ladies' own material made up. Est. 30 yrs.

FLATS TO LET

HANTS—Flat to let furnished, in private house, country, near Brockenhurst, Lymington; large garden, and grounds 7 acres; 2 or 3 bedrooms, one or 2 sittingrooms, as required; own kitchenette, bathroom, and staircase—every convenience. Electric light, central heating and H. and C. in bedrooms. Sunny, 4 months or over preferred. Box W-874, BCM/CSM, London.

HOVE, SUSSEX — Furnished: spacious bedroom, lounge with divan, kitchen, etc.; lift, C. H. W.; nr. sea, shops; 3 gns. PETERS, 9 First Avenue, Hove 5852.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, Devon — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SURREY—Upright piano, good condition and tone; price £15, or near offer; inspection invited. Box W-1528, BCM/CSM, London.

GIFTS

THE CROCKERY
(E. G. Westbrook)
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
5 High Street, Camberley Tel. 700

HOUSES FOR SALE

DESIRABLE freehold property, detached, in commanding position, convenient for sea and shops; has been run successfully as a Boarding House; there is a large dining room and lounge, 21 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, bathrooms, lavatories, conservatory, garden and garage; immediate possession if desired. Apply ASHLEY RISE, Babbacombe, Torquay.

KNITWEAR

ATTRACTIVE WOOLLIES
"DESTINY"
17, London Road, Camberley
Local Agent for Braemar Sportswear.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, SUSSEX — Refined bed-sitting room, breakfast, supper; 2 gns.; gas fire; central, near nice gardens. JEAN, 105a, Lansdowne Place.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Restful accommodation in small, comfortable house by the sea; good cooking, individual attention. "MANORA," Connaught Rd.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM—Worker, strong, active, dependable, for housework with efficient assistance; live in. BERRIDGE, 36 Frederick Road, Edgbaston.

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Nicaragua—In May, 1939, President A. Somoza of Nicaragua visited the United States, and in commemoration of that visit Nicaragua has issued a series of airmail stamps. Five values are for interior use and seven values are for international airmail. The 12 stamps come in three designs and in various colors.

One design pictures President A. Somoza before the American Senate, May, 1939. After the inscription are the words "Buenos Vecinos" or "Good Neighbors." The second design pictures the Capitol at Washington, D. C., with President A. Somoza's picture in an oval frame at the upper right and the inscription "Commemoration of the visit of President A. Somoza to Washington, May, 1939." The third design pictures the Golden Gate International Exposition theme, Sun Tower, on the left, the New York World's Fair theme, Perisphere and Trylon, on the right, and President Somoza's portrait in an oval frame, in the center. Below is the inscription "Commemorating the visit of President A. Somoza to the United States of America."

The values of the Interior Airmail set are the 4c., red brown (Senate); 8c., black brown (Capitol); 16c., turquoise green (Sen-

New stamps from Nicaragua and Albania

ate); 20c., red violet (Capitol), and 32c., vermilion (Fair Themes). The International Airmail set includes the 25c., deep blue (Senate); 30c., black (Senate); 50c., carmine rose (Capitol); 60c., green (Fair Themes); 65c., violet black (Senate); 90c., olive (Senate); and 1 cordoba, violet (Fair Themes).

Albania—Four new Albanian stamps have been received, each of a different design and color. The 1 qind (gray blue), pictures an Albanian in native costume. The 2 q. (dark olive), pictures a male in another type of native costume. The 3 q. (brown), pictures an Albanian woman in native dress, and the 50 q. (dark violet), pictures a second Albanian woman in a different type of native dress.

Belgium—A new value of the King Leopold III design has been issued to meet a postal need. The value is the 2Fr.50 and the color is in black.

Philippine Islands—A set of three stamps has been issued in connection with President Quezon's inauguration. They are the 2c. (deep orange); 6c. (green), and 12c. (purple), and are all of one design showing a Government official administering the oath of office to President Quezon.

Portugal—A set of eight values has been issued honoring the Portuguese Legion. The stamps are of one design which shows the Legion emblem and the inscription "Legioa Portuguesa." The values and colors are: 5 centavos (ochre); 10c. (purple); 15c. (blue); 25c. (brown); 40c. (dark green); 80c. (light green); 1 escudo (scarlet), and 1E.75, (blue).

Spain—In honor of the recent visit of Count Ciano, of Italy, Spain has overprinted six values of the Franco stamps. The overprints are in gold, silver or black, and the inscription reads, "Malaga saluda Conde Ciano, 17-7-39."

United States

The 208th birthday of the First President of the United States recalls that his portrait by Stuart appears on the 10c. value of the first stamps of the United States, issued in 1847. In the next series of stamps, issued in 1851, various portraits of George Washington appeared on five different values of the series. The most interesting set of stamps appearing during recent years which pictures Washington's various portraits is the special commemorative set, issued in 1932, in co-operation with the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The 2-cent stamp of the issue of 1922-23 shows the portrait of Washington, from Houdon's bust, and if one should turn this stamp with the nose of the profile facing down there appears the profile of one of the "Wisemen who came from the East," his nose being formed by the ear of the portrait, his profile facing to the right.

STAMPS & COINS

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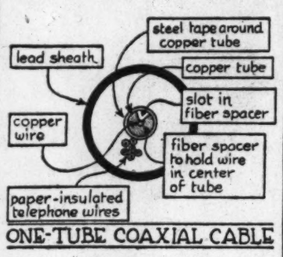
Did You Ever Wonder

What a Coaxial Cable Is?

A coaxial cable consists of a heavy lead sheath housing one or more pieces of copper tubing. Inside each of these tubes, and exactly in the center of the tube, a heavy copper wire is stretched. The wire is insulated from the tubing and held in place by



ONE-TUBE COAXIAL CABLE

means of slotted spacers made of discs of non-conducting fiber.

This arrangement of copper wire tube is what gives the coaxial cable its name—coaxial meaning "having a common axis," and the axis of the wire and of the tube coincide.

Besides the tubes, the lead sheath contains a number of paper-insulated wires serving as telephone conductors for control circuits.

This remarkable type of cable is capable of carrying an extremely wide band of wavelengths—from about 30 cycles to 4,000,000 cycles. It was originally devised to effect economies in providing large groups of telephone facilities.

A telephone conversation requires only a spread of about 3,000 to 4,000 cycles. With the coaxial cable and its wide waveband, hundreds of different telephone conversations can be sent simultaneously over the same coaxial cable, by spacing the frequencies at which they are sent at different points in the coaxial waveband so the circuits do not overlap. This economy is still the most important service of coaxial cable. However, another use is coming rapidly to the fore.

Television signals seem to have the inconvenient habit of running strictly in straight lines. Consequently they do not "bend" to follow the curvature of the earth. Furthermore, they do not "bounce back" from the Kennelly-Heaviside Layer, as do ordinary radio program waves. The result is that they cannot be sent through the air from any one sending station farther than the visual horizon.

The television signals, however, can be cooped up inside a coaxial cable, where there is no static, interference, or fading, and can be bent in any direction merely by bending the cable. In coaxial cables they can be sent directly from one city to another, whereas in the air the signals would have to be re-broadcast every 5 miles or so.

W. P. Keasbey

Party Fun

Two Ice Breakers

If a party ever threatens to go dignified on your hands, try one or both of the following simple ice-breaking games:

Blow Ball

All you need is a ping pong ball, some string, and a sizable table. Tie the string across the middle of the table to serve as a dividing line. Arrange half the players around one end of the table (facing the string) and the other half similarly around the other end.

Start by placing the ball in the center of the table. All players must keep their hands below the table surface (not clutching the edge) and by lung power alone try to blow the ball to the table edge on the opposing team's side of the string. The best stance for "blow ball" is a kneeling position.

A point is scored against a team each time the ball goes over the edge in its territory. A point is also scored against a team if the ball touches one of the players. Game may be 11 points.

Sausage-Balloon Volley Ball

The materials for this game consist of a supply of long rubber balloons and some string. Stretch the string across the middle of the room at a height of about six feet. Divide the guests into two teams.

With open hand, bat the inflated sausage-shaped balloon back and forth over the string, as in volley ball. The irregular shape of the balloon causes it to be extremely perverse about going in any desired direction. A point is scored against a team if the ball touches the floor on its side of the string, or if a player bats the ball across the line under, instead of over, the string.

It is a good idea to have a reserve supply of balloons to replace those that may be broken in the course of play.—W. P. K., Des Moines, Iowa.

Bible Facts

Paul's Sister

We possess very little definite information about the relatives of the Apostle Paul, though we do know that he had a married sister who made her home in Jerusalem, for we are informed that on one occasion when Paul was in prison, her son, Paul's nephew, came to him, and gave him timely warning with regard to a plot to kill him, which had been made by his Jewish foes (Acts 23:16).

If this sister were older than Paul, and various authorities consider it likely that she was his senior, it is natural to suppose that the future apostle lodged with her and her husband when, as a youth, he left his father's home at Tarsus and went to Jerusalem to take up his study at the Rabbinical college there under the tutelage of Gamaliel (cf. Acts 22:3).

A Verse for Today . . .

But I will deliver thee in that day, saith the LORD: *and thou shalt not be given into the hand of the men of whom thou art afraid.* — JER. 39:17.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Uruguay: area 72,153 sq. miles. Next smallest, Paraguay: 174,854 sq. miles.
2. A beach and amusement park in Brooklyn, N. Y. Tradition says it was Henry Hudson's first landing place.
3. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat used in Venice, Italy.
4. A parade held each New Year's Day in Pasadena, Calif.
5. A seaport of Nova Scotia, Canada. It is the oldest European settlement north of the Gulf of Mexico: founded 1604.
6. Rome, Italy: built in 605 B. C., and enlarged by Julius Caesar.
7. A great stone face on a mountain in Franconia Notch, N. H. It is 1,300 feet above Profile Lake.
8. The Congressional Library in Washington, D. C.
9. A seaport and coaling station on the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal.
10. Niles, Ohio: Jan. 29, 1843.

Prairie Haven

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

An interesting view of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located near Glenwood, Minnesota

Brevities

Detroit News: The University of Cincinnati has new laboratory equipment which measures down to one millionth of an inch, and may gradually supersede the straw among horseshoe pitchers.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: "For Peace and Freedom" will be the theme of the 1940 World's Fair. Last year, we seem to remember, it was too peaceful around there to suit the box office.

Daily Quotation

IT is from out of the depth of our humility that the height of our destiny looks grandest. Let me truly feel that in myself I am nothing, and at once through every inlet of my soul, God comes in, and is everything to me.

—W. MOUNTFORD

Footnotes to History

Great Britain Has No Written Constitution

What is a constitution? If, as in the United States, it is thought of as a collection of a people's fundamental written laws, a constitution is a concrete document; but if we accept the broader definition, we see a constitution as a group of basic laws, written or not, which guarantees precise rights to a society.

James Madison was one of the framers of the United States Constitution; and in this paper he and his colleagues show their indebtedness to the British "constitution." But England has never had a systematic codification of laws joined under one official cover. Rather there exists an accumulation of decrees and of customs made authoritative by usage.

To regard the English constitution is to survey the unassembled parts of a legal machine, with the whole not evident until the parts are welded. Yet, the whole is there.

The best-known examples of laws granting Britons defined rights are the Magna Charta, wrested from King John by the warrior barons in 1215, and the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679. Were we to look for a convention or custom, we would find it in the practice which calls for the resignation of the British Prime Minister when he loses the support of the House of Commons.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Daily Anecdote

Blue Point

It happened at the Authors' Club in New York. A mixed group was having a merry talk about marriage and its varied problems. A confirmed bachelor had just made an astute contribution to the discussion, when a woman protested that a bachelor was the least competent of authorities on marriage problems.

To the rescue came William George Jordan, well-known author of many books, and once editor of the Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal. "But, Madam," purred this savant smoothly, "do you think an oyster is the best judge of a pearl?"

Fall for Pruning

Sap flows rapidly in trees in spring; so it is generally better to do pruning in the fall.

Cabbages and Kings

☞ Rental rates at the San Francisco Exposition and New York's Fair for 1940 have been cut approximately in half. ☞ John Greenleaf Whittier, author of the poem, "The Barefoot Boy," was a shoemaker in his youth. ☞ The fare for the transoceanic flight from Baltimore to Lisbon is $395, and if you're thinking of an air trip to Manila, it's $739 from San Francisco. ☞ Indianapolis is the largest city in the United States not on a navigable body of water. ☞ The nine most common names of 1790 in the United States are still within one of being in that classification today. ☞ The line of perpetual snow ranges from 18,000 feet altitude in the tropics to sea level in the polar regions.

In Lighter Vein

Long Visit Forecast

Tommy: "I don't think Auntie will stay; she didn't bring any luggage."

Johnny: "But look how long baby has stayed, and he didn't bring anything?"—East Sussex News.

How's That Again

He was discussing his son and heir, whom he had recently taken into the business:

"Well, yes, he's shaping pretty well, but he has a long way to go yet before he'll have a head big enough to fill my shoes."—New Zealand Railway Magazine.

In Abraham's Bosom

A little girl skipping along a sidewalk in Springfield, Ill., stumbled on a brick and fell, just as Abraham Lincoln came along and caught her, lifted her up in his arms, put her gently down and asked, "What is your name?"

"Mary Tuft."

"Well, Mary, when you reach home tell your mother you have rested in Abraham's bosom."

Slips That Pass in the Type

FOR SALE—Very reasonable little Terrier puppies. Call 298-M. —Want-ad in Glasgow (Mont.) Daily News.

SINGLE ROOMS furnished for housekeeping or sleeping with sink. Private entrance. Phone 9162.—Want-ad in Dominion News (Morgantown, W. Va.).

WANTED NOW: Three Rooms and bath, unfurnished. Rent must be reasonable. No New York city prices. Must be receptive to heat. No villas or mansions desired. On the other hand no igloos or stock corrals either. Address, Box 74, Herald.—Want-ad in Agemaw (Mich.) County Herald.

Excellent Witness

Judge: "Have you any one in this court who will vouch for your character?"

Defendant: "I have, your honor—the sheriff over there."

Sheriff: "Why, your honor, I don't even know the man."

Defendant: "There you are judge. I've lived in this county more than 10 years, and the sheriff doesn't know me yet. What better character witness do you want?"—Wall Street Journal.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Restoration

Westfield, N. Y.

At the front steps of a beautiful residence here stand two iron dogs as ornaments of the grounds. Recently these dogs were tumbled over and left out of their place. The family owning the house was away for the winter.

Seeing the result of this mischief-making, and having a regard for the family, some workmen made concrete foundations for the dogs and returned them to their right location, with no thought of anything but to do a kind act.

The family being still away, the work is being considered a public benefit to the town.

Where Would You Find—

1. The smallest republic in South America?
2. Coney Island?
3. A gondola?
4. The Tournament of Roses?
5. Annapolis Royal?
6. The site of the Circus Maximus?
7. The Old Man of the Mountains?
8. The largest library in the world?
9. Port Said?
10. The birthplace of William McKinley?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*He Sails Through the Air With the Greatest of Ease . . .*

By Le Pelley

WHEW — WHAT A SLIDE —
OH, TUBBY — DID YOU STOP ALL RIGHT ?
HOW DID YOU STOP THE SLED WITHOUT BRAKES ?
POOF — I DIDN'T NEED ANY BRAKES ON THE SLED ....
...THE SLED STOPPED QUICKLY ENOUGH !
I WAS THE PART THAT KEPT RIGHT ON GOING !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's a Relief!*

By Rodgers

After lunch yesterday we went out to the hill again and — oh, —
BOY!
"Hey, you're not going to try that, are you?" I wagged —
Was I relieved when he said, "No," — Whew!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Taps for the Trumpeter!*

By The Hagers

THIS MORNING EARLY, I AWOKE; SOMEONE OUTSIDE HAD PLAYED A JOKE.
I HEARD THE STRAIN THAT SLEEPERS DREAD— THE ONE THAT GETS THEM OUT OF BED.
"DID YOU MAKE THAT STRANGE NOISE I HEARD?" I CALLED OUT TO A LONG-LEGGED BIRD.
"YES, I'M A TRUMPETER," SAID HE. "AND I WAS SOUNDING REVEILLE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Breaking Up the Barrel

Truly, strange and wonderful things are happening in the congressional somersault toward economy!

It looks as if one of the most ancient and tenacious legislative institutions—the "pork barrel"—is about to get kicked over in the process.

Through many political generations the annual river and harbors bill has been the symbol and epitome of grab-bag government. It was designed to contain juicy bits of "pork" or appropriations for the home districts of the greatest possible number of Congressmen in good standing with the House and Senate leadership. The wider the distribution of authorized projects, the larger the number of prospective beneficiaries who could be counted on to gather round and push the barrel up the legislative hill to final enactment.

But a barrel cut in halves, or especially in quarters, doesn't roll so well. And that is just what the Senate Commerce Committee, headed by Senator Josiah Bailey of North Carolina, has voted to do to the rivers and harbors bill. It would report out four separate bills on navigation, flood control, water power, and miscellaneous projects, respectively. Thus would it remove the incentive for ganging up behind an omnibus bill and would let each group of projects stand on its own merits.

If such innovations as this can be seriously bruited about, actual economy may not be far away!

Speaking of White Elephants—

The silver lining has become a whole cloud.

America's almost unlimited silver purchase program so adds to the excess reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks and to the danger of runaway credit inflation that the Advisory Council of the system has recommended unanimously to the Senate Committee on Banking that purchases of foreign silver should be ended at once.

The Treasury owns approximately $3,780,000,000 worth of silver at the theoretical monetary price of $1.29 an ounce, and has spent more than $940,000,000 buying silver from foreign countries at prices averaging 52 cents. The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 intended the Treasury should keep on buying silver until either the market price should reach $1.29 or until the Government held one-third as much silver as it did gold. The market price is now 35 cents an ounce (though the Treasury continues to pay 71.1 cents for domestically-mined silver under the law), and gold has been pouring into the United States faster than silver buying could keep up with it.

Under these circumstances the hoard of the white metal becomes an elephant too big to bury—as has been done with gold at Fort Knox—and too expensive to keep on feeding by further purchases.

The principal foreign beneficiary of the silver buying is apparently Mexico. Silver Senators talk of benefits to China, but economists assert the injury to that country from the policy has been greater than the advantage. Mexico has sold approximately $220,000,000 worth of silver to the United States, receiving, according to Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 more for it than that country would have received otherwise. The most conspicious response to this good neighborliness, Mr. Townsend points out, has been the nationalization of American oil properties in Mexico and a hint of similar action against mining properties if the silver subsidy is discontinued.

Cogent questions might be asked as to whether the purchase of foreign gold ought not also to cease in view of tremendous and abnormal gold reserves in the United States, or as to how long the Treasury ought to be required to buy all the domestically-mined silver that is offered at more than twice the market price.

But apart from those questions, the Townsend bill to cease foreign purchases of the white metal seems a good place to start toward writing off the silver folly.

G. B. S. to the Artists

George Bernard Shaw has diverted his great gifts from the subject of Soviet Russia to the first wartime exhibition of pictures at the Royal Academy. Not so long ago he was arguing that the Bolshevik invasion of Poland was a subtle form of assistance to the Allies; now he is urging all artists to sell their pictures at a flat rate of £5 each for paintings and £2 for drawings. On the first point, the nation remained politely incredulous; on the second, artists are downright angry.

Sir William Rothenstein, for example, sarcastically suggests that, since pictures vary in size, it would be fairer to sell them by weight; while Dr. D. S. MacColl argues that the price of a decent frame alone is £5, to say nothing of the cost of paint, brushes, canvas, heating, light, and income tax. No one has asked Mr. Shaw if he would be willing to turn out his own products on the same basis.

The truth is that it is exceedingly difficult to assess art in terms of money. There is no general art-buying public as there is a book-buying public. Nowadays wealthy men often seem to prefer to purchase each other's Old Masters rather than the best work of contemporary painters. It is an unsatisfactory state of affairs; and, if Mr. Shaw's proposal led to an increase in the popular interest in art, there might be something, even from the economic point of view, to be said for it. But the price of frames would have to come down.

Kansas City's Opportunity

Possibly April 17, 1940, will mark a significant event in the ascending civic morality of the big cities in the United States. On that date—as the recent five-to-one vote of its citizens decided—Kansas City, Missouri, will oust the Pendergast machine from office.

How significant this will be, depends upon what use Kansas City makes of its opportunity. Political machines claim the quality of persistence. Witness Tammany Hall. A single set-back will hardly forever discourage the "gambling, vice, and racketeering" which Governor Stark charged supported the machine.

A widely accepted theory holds that a truly successful government depends 60 per cent upon an energetic, highly moral civic consciousness; 20 per cent upon the structural efficiency of the government, and 20 per cent upon its administrators. Kansas City, by virtue of its unexpectedly emphatic vote against the machine in the recent special election, appears to have an aroused citizenry. Presumably, this can be counted upon to install new city officials of higher caliber in April. Since Kansas City already has the Manager plan of government, and this form is generally agreed to be the best available, the vivid remaining necessity is to secure a thoroughly qualified City Manager.

In the present circumstance, it is doubly important that this be an experienced administrator, preferably one who has proved his allegiance to the high code of the International City Managers' Association through commendable service in some other community.

But regardless of who is named, he must have the continuing support of the City Council and the voters in his cleaning up of the conditions that have brought into unfavorable light a city that otherwise expresses a charm and progressiveness not excelled in America.

N-R-L-F-R-C-B

That, in case you do not recognize it, is a scrambling of NLRB and RFC, with a dash of hyphenation. The combination looks very forbidding in cold type, and even more so in governmental practice to business men who are concerned with the subject matter lately brought out in hearings of the Smith committee investigating the Labor Board.

This testimony indicates that the RFC, the largest United States Government lending agency, made it a practice to consult the NLRB after it had authorized loans to business corporations but before it had disbursed money to them. If the firm was in bad standing, or even potentially bad standing with reference to the Wagner Labor Act, the grants might be withheld.

Viewed from the standpoint of Administration critics this looks like the means of blacklisting a firm that was having labor trouble and possibly clubbing it into making a settlement with the unions.

Defenders of the Government, say that the RFC, has a responsibility to see that it is not lending money to violators of laws which the Government is at the same time spending money to enforce.

The RFC itself, through Chairman Emil Schram, says there is no agreement with NLRB to "blackjack" employers. But there is an arrangement for an exchange of information and the relation appears open to abuse. At least no loan should be held up where a formal complaint has not actually been filed charging unfair labor practices, and if such a complaint has been filed its validity or invalidity should be determined at the earliest possible moment.

Wanted: A Boy at the Dike

Boston taxpayers, who may not bat an eye when informed that the cost of removing snow after recent storms may amount to between $800,000 and $1,000,000, may wax indignant when informed that about $1,000 dollars worth of shovels have disappeared since the storms of last week.

According to George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, 1,500 shovels have disappeared and reports have been received that emergency workers on snow removal have been seen selling shovels for as little as 25 cents. This, according to observers at City Hall, is an old story. Every year the arrival of a big storm has necessitated the purchase of many shovels, raising the question: Where are the shovels of yesteryear?

Principal criticism of the "shovel situation" has been directed at the method of distribution whereby workers simply help themselves from a large pile and return them when the time to quit comes. Apparently they are not always returned. The matter of $1,000 may seem insignificant in the face of expenditures approximating $1,000,000 but small leaks such as this, multiplied many times, have contributed much to the unsatisfactory fiscal condition of many municipalities. Economy calls for a "boy at the dike."

Pandora on Wheels

To listen or not to listen to radios in taxicabs is a question posed to passengers, drivers, and officials in New York. If the decision is reached, it may be heard round the country.

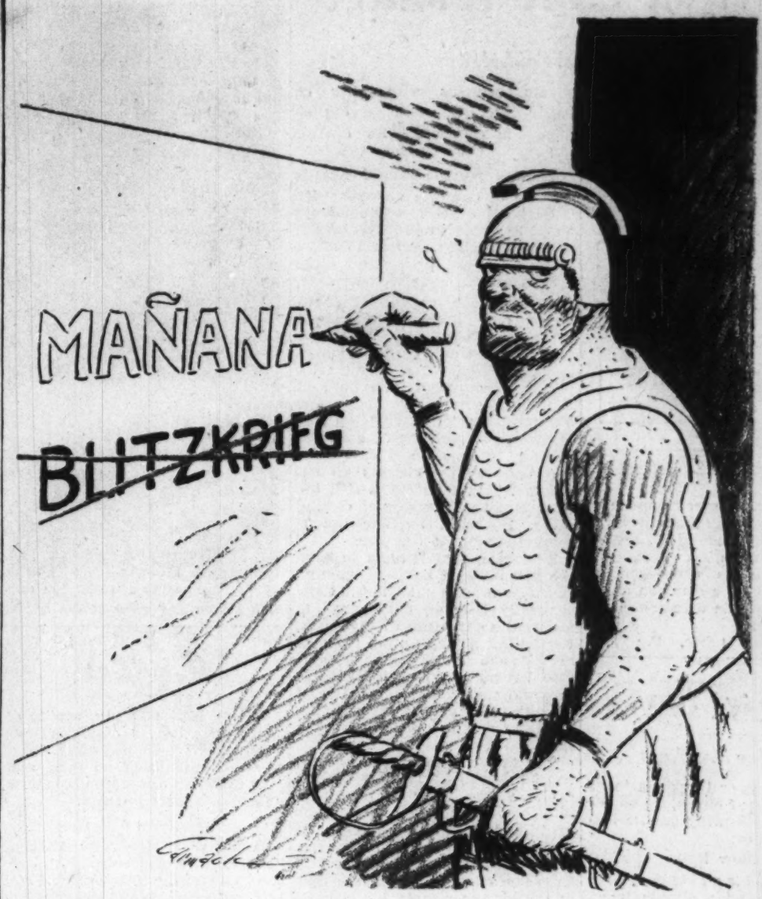
The Broadway Association will ask the Police Department to ban radio sets from public cabs, when the next licensing date arrives on April 1, on the ground that they are a nuisance and that such entertainment is not desired by the riding public.

One company operating a fleet of cabs holds the radio to be a traffic hazard, and asserts that the accident rate went up when sets were installed. Another company would like to save the installation expense, but believes that the public wants to listen while it rides.

Some drivers plead the radio is their only diversion and that it is "educating." Residents obliged to hear the radio in cabs parked under their windows at night prefer educating drivers by other means.

But even were the taxi radio question settled, what shall be done about the radios in apartments across the court at midnight? Or how can one radio in the home serve father who wishes to hear the war news, sister and her caller who want swing, brother who would listen to the hockey broadcast, Aunt Emma who likes opera, and mother who sighs for the good old days when evenings at home were quiet and restful?

His New Slogan?



Never Write a Book

I heard a man say on the radio the other night, "There is one good book in every man." Considering some writers' experiences, all I can say is, "Well, there ought not to be."

One really doesn't like to be rude when someone gushes: "My! It must be simply wonderful to write a book!" If they only knew! I sometimes think that it would be infinitely easier for a person who had never had so much as a pick and shovel in his hands, to go down into a coal mine and get out his winter's coal supply single-handed, than to write so much as a single chapter of a book—let alone a whole book.

In the first place, if you are contemplating the sort of book which will require the kind and quantity of research the economics of your life do not permit without a working advance from a publisher, you must, in order to get that advance, write what is known as a working outline, and at least two chapters of the book, in order that the publisher (if any), can judge whether the book is ever likely to be worth the paper it might—just might—be printed on.

If you are contemplating a book of, say, 100,000 words—which is what most people seem to expect in exchange for $2.50, or $3 if it has illustrations—it may not seem like a very big undertaking to dash off a general outline of the subject in the way you propose to treat it, together with a couple of chapters, running to, say, 4,000 words apiece. . . . You have no idea!

* * *

The moment you prepare to do this slight if necessary chore, you'd think a sleight-of-hand artist had got hold of your material and, with a whoosh of a silk handkerchief, transformed it into a slopping bowlful of goldfish, which you then proceeded to try and catch in your hands, only to find that they slid through your fingers like—well, like goldfish. The material you thought yesterday was going to make *the* best chapter in the book, seems, today, to be so stupid nobody would read it if it came on a handbill free with the grocery order.

The lovely opening paragraph you've been turning over in your mind for months, as a lapidary turns a wonderful jewel in his fingers, seems suddenly to read with all the dramatic beauty of advertisements of shaving cream, three words to a signboard, scattered over the landscape. The sure-fire character upon whom you depended for an effect that would set the critics gibbering with delight becomes about as enchanting as last year's scarecrow, fallen over in a field of wild rye. The form, the content, the structure, the selection of words for these two crucial chapters have become, suddenly, not skeins of bright silks, all laid out in orderly rows, ready to be threaded into a lovely and orderly pattern, but a hopeless snarl of cheap cotton threads, picked up on the floor after a sewing lesson.

No one who ever has recourse to this heathenish method of getting a contract for a book seems to know quite who devised it. You may say, "Yes, but if you're going to write a book, surely you must know enough what you're going to write it about, so that you can do a couple of chapters first, as well as last, for the sake of getting a contract."

Of course. You'd think so. But sit down and realize that, on doing two absolutely bang-up chapters depends your contract and—forthwith you become about as articulate as an owl. Call it stage fright. Call it anything you like. But the net effect is to make you wish you'd been a brush salesman instead.

* * *

There's probably no alternative to the method. Publishers can't reasonably be expected to shell out advances on books sight unseen. Not even if the prospective author has a record of performance that seems to make him sure-fire.

Not long ago this writer went into a publisher's office and found him—not too figuratively, either—beating his head and moaning. His desk was covered with manuscript. "Look at it!" he yelled. "Just look at it! The guy's been a newspaperman—one of the best—for years. So we gave him a contract—AND—the advance—and we didn't ask him to do us either an outline or a couple of chapters. Now his book's done and boy! is it terrible? How'd we know he was contemplating a new style for this little opus? What d'you suppose gets into a man—a man like me—to make him want to be a publisher, anyway!"

Well there's one solution, at least, for the writers. Never write a book. Unless you *know* you can do a Gone With the you-know. But—don't we all! JANET MABIE

Unlabored Musings

9. The Upward Look

If it is a choice between casting down your eyes, whether from shame or a sense of defeatism, or of looking up, though it cost you an effort the upward look is the one which will lift you out of your dejection and set you firmly in the right way. And yet, it is not the look that does this, but the turning away from self which it necessitates. To look up in the hour of stress and discouragement signifies a determined rejection of the downward pull of events, an appeal to something above and beyond oneself, and it is seldom that this appeal is unavailing. In the municipal museum in Amsterdam is a picture by a famous Dutch painter representing David playing on his harp before Saul. It is a striking scene, in which the painter has depicted the workings in Saul's heart of a fierce and jealous hatred towards David, whom he now begins to regard as a dangerous rival. Saul's face is as dark as thunder and his eyes (here is the point) are fixed on the ground. He dare not look up and encounter the serene gaze of the young David.

* * *

David, on the other hand, apparently oblivious of what is passing in his lord's mind and of his own immediate danger, lightly fingers the strings of his harp, and looks upward and outward through the tent door toward the distant mountains that are plainly visible. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," he seems to be saying (to himself). Here again it was not, of course, from the hills that David's help was to come, but the look upward and away to something above and beyond himself brought him an answering assurance that he was safe, and prevented him from losing heart in such discouraging circumstances.

There is a vast difference between this attitude and the easy optimism which is sometimes adopted by shallow thinkers as a kind of mask with which to conceal their fears. At the moment when they announce to themselves and to others that everything is all right they are perhaps only whistling through the graveyard to keep their courage up. Not so, however, with the one who resolutely turns his thoughts away from encroaching difficulties, for in this way he is defending himself from their downward pull.

Some years ago when climbing a lofty peak in the Carpathian Mountains I suddenly became aware that this arduous ascent was more than I had bargained for when setting out with my companion and the guides in the early hours of the morning. During a pause I looked back at the inviting pastures in the valley and thought of the hours of strenuous rock climbing that lay ahead.

"I'm going back," I announced, "you go on without me. This is a vacation, not penal servitude."

"Nothing doing, Centurion," remarked my unrelenting companion. "You started out to get to the top of this mountain and you're going there even if we have to drag you up."

Seeing that there was no escape, I ceased from looking down, and reluctantly turning my gaze from the valley below us I looked resolutely upward towards the peak. In this way I found both the strength and the enjoyment needed for the achievement.

I have often wondered whether, had I allowed that seductive suggestion of retreat to prevail, I could ever have faced other and sterner difficulties that have confronted me since then. I have reflected, too, that the firmness of my companion was a determining factor in my choice and this has served to illustrate the responsibility that rests upon each individual to recognize the danger which threatens a wavering companion, firmly to rebuke his wavering thoughts as unworthy, and to help him regain the upward look.

* * *

So it comes to this, that in the darkest hour one must resolutely avoid either repining on the one hand, or indulging empty vapid optimism on the other. One must scan the circumstances, and if the alternatives seem only evil, then choose the lesser evil, and realizing that the goal though now perhaps obscured can never be rendered hopeless, go forward and keep the upward look, because that is the best way to see beyond oneself. And, by the way, this is the advice that the great Master gave to his hearers when he was describing the cataclysms that he foresaw coming upon the earth: "When these things begin to come to pass, then *look up*, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Why the Swiss Remain Aloof

By Dr. William E. Rappard

Swiss Member Permanent Mandates Commission, League of Nations

Translated from an article in the Journal de Genève

The attitude of aloofness adopted by the Federal Council in the face of the Soviet-Finnish conflict has not had a good press, either at home or abroad. Disappointment, humiliation, such are the feelings that it has aroused almost everywhere. . . .

When the League of Nations was formed, a splendid sun of international fellowship seemed to have risen on the world. What, in the new order, were to be the position and policy of our country? Would the constitutional and humanitarian neutrality which had brought it security and had in fact been its mission during preceding generations, still be justified?

Optimists, who believed in a radical transformation of international relations, did not think so. Why, they exclaimed, in a European brotherhood, where each is the guaranty of all and all the guaranty of each, should we persist in entrenching ourselves behind a neutrality become by this fact mean and odiously egotistic? . . .

To pessimists, on the other hand, the proposed experiment was far from being worked out. Had it then been demonstrated, as the most enthusiastic of founders proclaimed, that the League of Nations had substituted right for force and brotherly aid for fratricidal strife? . . .

Swayed by most generous hopes, but restrained by its instinctive prudence, the Swiss nation resolved to adhere to the Pact, but not without first of all reserving the benefit of its military neutrality. This regime was loyally followed from 1920 to 1938.

* * *

But it was deliberately repudiated when, on May 14, 1938, the Federal Council received from the Council of the League of Nations renewed acknowledgment of the complete and traditional neutrality of Switzerland. After a whole series of disillusionments and after a decisive setback, the Swiss Nation, and with it the whole of Europe, capitulated to the evidence showing that the sense of international fellowship was still weak and international anarchy persisted. A League of Nations, of which the United States which had founded it, refused obstinately to be a member; which Japan, Germany, and Italy had quit after having flouted it with impunity; which had confessed itself powerless to carry out its disarmament program, peaceful revision of treaties, and collective security—such a League of Nations, no matter how magnificent its ideal, was not, alas! the new actuality proclaimed by the optimists. . . .

The Federal Council of Switzerland, having re-established twenty months ago, to the plaudits of an almost unanimous nation, the complete neutrality of our country, had to proceed consistently in the present crisis. It could not then legitimately make Switzerland a party either to sanctions or to a vote the legal effect of which was to make them obligatory on others.

And that quite simply is why Switzerland remained silent in December, 1939.

* * *

That neutrality has been particularly distressing to Switzerland in the present war there is no need to prove. On the one side, an aggressor of unlimited manpower, brutal and lawless, with which Switzerland has refused for more than twenty years to enter into diplomatic relations and whose membership in the League of Nations Switzerland has publicly opposed in spite of its attachment to the principle of universality; on the other side, a little free State with a population in large measure of the same sort as our own, as observant of international rights and friendly to peace as they are heroic in the defense of their independence—can a case be imagined where the sympathies and antipathies of the Swiss people would be as lively and as unanimous as in the Soviet-Finnish conflict?

But these facts having been thoroughly established and publicly proclaimed; our Government, through its attitude, but kept the promise which it had made before the world, and whose worth is measured by the faithfulness of its observance. . . .

Neutrality is never glorious. It is less so than ever in a conflict where all right and truth are on one side and all wrong and falsehood on the other. But would it have been any nobler for Switzerland to seek easy approval by unfurling from a distance a great streamer of words when its official silence had been absolute in the face of other international outrages which took place in theaters less distant?

If there is a lesson to be drawn from this experience, where our reasons of policy conflict so sadly with our innermost feelings, it is not condemnation of Swiss neutrality in a world of anarchy. It is rather condemnation of that international anarchy which alone can justify the neutrality of a beleaguered little country.

When Europe shall finally emerge, through the triumph of right and genuine organization for peace, from the jungle into which the brutality of some and the wavering of others have plunged it, no people will rejoice more profoundly than ours.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Depends on Me"

One day when Michelangelo, the sculptor, was about to begin work on a block of marble which was set up before him, he thought of the possibilities within that piece of stone, and addressed a poem to it, part of which went something like this:

"Within you there are both beauty and ugliness. Which comes out depends upon me."

Then, taking his chisel, he proceeded to fashion that block into the figure of a saint.

Every day upon which you enter is a block of rough marble upon which you are about to work. . . . There will be experiences which can make you bitter or sweet. There will be chances both to praise and to blame. There will be opportunities for making someone either happy or miserable. There will be situations to meet and decisions to make which will contain possibilities for developing your character upward or downward. There will be chances to speak pleasant words, or words that will hurt. . . . You can enrich the world if you choose to bring beauty out of your days.—Arthur Rand in the *Canadian Statesman*.

Tip to Afternoon Clubs

If all the clubs that meet of afternoons and serve "light refreshments" would do without the refreshments and give the money to Finland, what a sum would keep rolling up for that fund!

Just think of the clubs that are meeting all over the country every day! None of us really need that food, however pleasant it is socially; sometimes we even complain that it makes it hard to go home and get supper. If each club committee would give the amount of money they would usually spend for the food the rest of us would not miss, what a sum would be available overnight for this good cause! And what a satisfaction to all of us to have given it. Remember the adage? "He who gives quickly, gives twice." —Helen Ray in the *Pana* (Ill.) *News*.